FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for three insertions for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. All letters to the Editors must be post-paid. Obituary notices, including resolutions of societies, &c., exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for notices less than ten lines.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
1853.

POPE & PITMAN.
Lumberton, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public that they are receiving

New Goods for the Fall Trade!

and have constantly on hand, the largest stock of Goods ever opened in this Town, all of which will be sold at the *lowest possible prices*.

The ladies are invited to examine their stock of Fancy DRESS GOODS, French Worked Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Ready-Made Clothing, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

All of the newest styles and best quality.

POPE & PITMAN.
Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 1853. 34*4t

LAW OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale his Office and Library, in Lenoxburg, Richmond County. The Office is situated at the Court House, is large and commodious, constructed with a particular reference to the comfort and convenience of the occupant.

As Col. Cameron designs leaving the County after the present year, Richmond will afford one of the best openings for a lawyer of any county in the State. Those looking an interest in the matter, can for further information, address James P. Leak or Col. W. L. Steele. I shall be pleased to meet any person wishing to purchase, at our County Court in Rockingham, the week in Oct. WM. M. PEACOCK.

Oct. 7, 1853. 34-5w

FOR RENT.

THE Stewart's Hall at Floral College is for rent for the year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1854. Sealed proposals will be received by the President or any member of the Board of Trustees, until the 15th of November next. To strangers, and those not well acquainted with the situation, we are warranted in saying, that it is quite desirable, both as regards health and profit.

WM. McKAY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Oct. 7, 1853. 34*tl5N

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to quit the Mercantile business gives notice to those indebted by Note or Account, to come forward and SETTLE by the 1st day of DECEMBER, otherwise, their Papers, Notes and Accounts will be given to the officers for collection; as I am then going to leave Fayetteville. Please call and settle with myself.

R. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1853. 34*2t

Sale of Lots for Town Taxes.

AGREEABLY to an order passed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, Sept. Term, 1853, I will expose to sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday in December next, the following Lots, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due the town of Fayetteville for 1852, together with all incidental expenses viz:

1 Lot, Mason street, listed by Jno. Barkloe, valued at $250; tax $1 25.

1 lot, Lower Fayetteville, (1 poll,) Needham Jackson, valued at $500; tax 1 75.

1 lot, Rowan street, G. W. Rose, valued at $250; tax 1 25.

1 lot, Montford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $750; tax 3 75.

1 lot, Mumford and Robeson streets, W. Wynn, valued at $450; tax 2 25.

Unlisted and subject to Double Tax.

1 lot, Lower Fayetteville, late estate G. T. Barkswell, valued at $850; tax 4 25.

1 lot, Robeson street, part in town, D. Carver, valued at $150; tax 75.

1 lot, Gillespie street, late Henrietta Campbell, valued at $800; tax 4 00.

1 lot, Lower Fayetteville, late C. Bridge to Toll Gate, valued at $400; tax 2 00.

1 lot, Maiden Lane, Eliza Henderson, valued at $500; tax 2 50.

1 lot, Hillsborough street, Hugh McCain, valued at $400; tax 2 00.

1 lot, Person street, Dillon Jordan's children, valued at $750; tax 3 75.

1 lot, Lower Fayetteville, Amos Perry, and 1 poll, valued at $375; tax 1 88.

1 lot, Mumford street, Maria Rose, valued at $80; tax 40.

1 lot, Hay street, Joseph Seawell, valued at $1250; tax 6 25.

1 lot, Maxwell and Franklin streets, Joseph Seawell, valued at $425; tax 2 13.

1 lot, Cumberland street, claimed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $500; tax 2 5.

1 lot, Ramsay street, claimed by estate A. Baily, valued at $500; tax 2 5.

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Sept. Term, 1853. [Pr. adv. 10 80.] 29-3t1D

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a Note made by me to Mary McLeod, for $211 or dated on or about the 18th February, 1852, payable the 1st day of January, 1853, with a payment made some time in November or December, 1852, leaving the principal to $200. I have received no value for said note, and I am determined not to pay it.

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

Robeson Co., Sept. 28, 1853. 32*3t

$10 REWARD.

LOST, between Fayetteville and Little River, my Pocket Book, containing a check for $400, drawn on one of the Banks at Raleigh, by Amos Wade of Newton, and payable to myself. Also, five Coupons of $100 each, from State Bonds, and payable at the Bank of the Bridge, New York. Also, a $10 gold piece and a $10 note of State Bank, and several $2 and $3 bills. I forbid all persons not to trade for the check, and against paying the coupons; and will give any person $10 who will return the said Pocket Book to J. D. Williams in Fayetteville, or to myself; or if the Pocket Book and contents are returned, no questions will be asked about the money. P. G. EVANS.

N. B. The Coupons lost were Nos. 22, 397, 399, 400, and 487.

Oct. 1, 1853. 32*3t

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1853.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL AND THE COAL MINES.—The views which we submitted on Thursday last, in regard to the value of the Deep River Coal Mines, even supposing, as Dr. Mitchell does, that they can be worked for only a mile from the outcrop, and that that outcrop extends 13 miles in length, have brought us the following confirmatory testimony from a Scottish friend, who is fairly entitled to know something on the subject, since not only he himself worked at the Mines of which he writes for eight years, but his ancestors before him, for three generations, did likewise. His statements are entirely to be relied on. And what a field for enterprise and the accumulation of wealth, does he show that we have, which we need only to march forward with stout hearts to possess, unscared by croakings from any quarter. Hear our informant:—

The Stevenston Coal Mines in Ayreshire, Scotland, outcrop about one mile North from the Frith of Clyde—the basin being under the sea. These Mines have been worked upwards of one hundred years, employing on an average 500 hands. The owners commenced at the outcrop, and have followed the dip South towards the Frith of Clyde, within lines two miles apart, and the lowest shaft has not yet reached the sea. *So that 500 men have been employed, say 100 years, upon a vein of Coal averaging 5 feet in thickness, 2 miles in breadth and 1 mile in width, and yet the Coal is not near exhausted,* and the mines would probably lease now for about $40,000 per annum. During those 100 years, shafts or pits which had been thought exhausted and were abandoned, have been re-opened and worked with profit; and even now they are opening new pits near the village of Stevenston, not far from the outcrop and at the same time one is being opened near the sea.

There are employed at these old coal mines at this time about 500 hands, producing from one to two tons each per day.

These mines are upon the sea shore, under barren sand hills, and yet their effect has been to build up the town of Stevenston, with a population of 2,000, and Saltcoats with a population of about 12,000. These mines enabled Cunningham of Seabank, their former proprietor, to erect a harbor at Saltcoats, at a great cost, in the face of the most determined opposition from the Earl of Eglinton and others of the nobility in Ayreshire. The mines have given employment to many vessels, the names of fifteen of which are remembered by the writer, in transporting the coal from Saltcoats to Ireland, and other ports of the world.

It was at these mines that steam was first employed to raise coal to the surface; and among the first rail roads in the world was built from these to Saltcoats harbor, a distance of about 3 miles. In those primitive days horses were used instead of steam on rail roads. This rail road superseded the canals which had been opened for the transportation of the coal.

The late Earl of Eglinton, seeing the effects produced by these mines on the prosperity of Saltcoats and Saltcoats harbor, determined himself to build up a rival town and harbor. Scottish Engineers were employed, and *Ardrossan* harbor was extended from the beach into the deep sea, at a cost of double the amount necessary to build a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Deep River Mines.

After his death, the present Earl of Eglinton and Winton began to lease out his coal mines. Shafts were sunk, coal raised, and a rail road built from his mines to Ardrossan harbor. Now Ardrossan is the Western terminus of the great chain of Railroads in Scotland, is one of the most flourishing and beautiful towns in Scotland, and is described by all Tourists as the "Queen of the West."

In the meantime the present Earl of Eglinton and Winton, is in the receipt of an almost Ducal revenue, resulting from improvements connected with his Coal Mines, which enables him to give "Tournaments" at his Castle, to sweep the stakes at the Derby and Ascot races, and to dispense with liberality the hospitalities of his official station as a British Peer in London, or as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A DISGUSTING LETTER.—We copy from the Washington Union, the official paper of the present Administration, the following letters, with the introductory paragraph of the Union:—

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.
THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. MR. GUTHRIE'S LETTER.

The annexed letters will be read with interest, as bearing intelligibly upon the policy and position of the administration in regard to the distribution of the public patronage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1853.

To the Editor of the Union:—It seems the public have obtained, through the press, an imperfect statement of the contents of my letter to Collector Bronson and the other custom-house officers at New York; and as the subject is a public one, I place in your hands a copy of the letter, which you are at liberty to make public.

JAMES GUTHRIE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1853.

Dear Sir: Since the conversation we had upon the subject of the unfortunate division in the democratic party in New York, I feel more and more convinced that the present disorganization cannot fail to endanger the success of the principles of the party there, and to prove injurious elsewhere. But the separation is effected. A conviction has forced itself on my mind that, by democrats pledged to each other upon a common platform of principles, the division could and ought to have been prevented.

You are aware that to the principles of the Baltimore Convention and the policy intimated in the inaugural address, the President and his constitutional advisers stand pledged before the world. They have been and are united as one man upon those principles and that policy, and had reason to believe that all gentlemen who consented to accept office under the administration stood pledged to the same principles and policy.

As the President understands the principles avowed as the platform of the party at Baltimore, all democrats who joined in upholding and carrying out the same were entitled to be recognised as worthy of the confidence of the united party, and consequently eligible to official station. That all could not obtain office was manifest; and that the distribution could not be exactly equal amongst the different sections of the party, was equally certain. Yet the distribution was intended to be so made as to give just cause of complaint to no one section; and it is believed that this intention has been carried out, not only by the President himself, but by most of his appointees in respect to the offices under the latter.

It has so happened that your appointments have been very generally made from that portion of the party to which you now adhere. This you thought best calculated to secure union and harmony. That desirable object has failed to be attained; and the other portion of the party feel that they have not been fully recognised by you, and, as things now stand, may not do justice to your motives.

I call your attention to this subject, and to the fact that the President and his Cabinet, with entire unanimity, recognise that portion of the party as democrats distinctly avowing and firmly maintaining the principles of the Baltimore platform, and entitled to be recognised by appointments to official stations in your department. Allow me to express the expectation that you will so recognise them in the only way that will carry conviction with it.

I have not hitherto deemed it necessary to make any particular inquiry with regard to the section of the democratic party to which persons nominated for positions in the custom-house at New York belonged prior to the reunion of the party in 1849, which reunion was supposed to have been thoroughly cemented in the great and triumphant contest in 1852. But, as the present excited state of feeling among political friends who acted together in 1852, and who now stand unequivocally upon the same platform of principles in New York, is suggestive of a discrimination of which the administration will not approve, I shall send a copy of this letter to the naval officer and the surveyor of the port, in order that there may be no misapprehension as to the policy which the President will require to be pursued.

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

G. C. BRONSON, Esq., Collector, New York.

It is remarkable that the Union indulges in no comment, good, bad or indifferent, when publishing the above most extraordinary letter. It perhaps regarded it as all right and proper; or else was really ashamed of it, and unwilling to defend it. We rather think the latter supposition is the true one. But that paper will soon get over such scruples, and will defend the letter with its usual zeal.

It is stated that Mr. Guthrie's letter had the distinct and emphatic approval of President Pierce and the Cabinet. And we thus have the humiliating spectacle of the Administration of a great country in solemn conclave over the appointments of the clerks and messengers and tide waiters in the New York Custom House!—appointments which the law expressly confides to the discretion of the Collector himself. And he and his associates, the naval officer and surveyor, are distinctly threatened with removal if they fail to appoint Barnburners, or free soilers, to offices within their gift! No complaint is made as to the competency of those whom they have appointed. It does not appear that the President and his Cabinet had thought it worth while even to inquire, whether the appointees were honest, and capable, and faithful to the constitution;—but only whether they were barnburners or hunkers! The Collector's sympathies are with the hunkers, the friends of the American Union, and of its perpetuity; and he accordingly puts them in office. The President's sympathies are with the Van Burens, and Dixes, and other friends and abettors of abolitionism and disunion; and he insists that they shall have a share of the spoils! The *only* principle which the Administration has divulged.

The whole matter furnishes deplorable evidence of the littleness to which an Administration of this great country has descended. As the country grows great, rising above other nations of the world, in extent, and population, and wealth, and power, its Administration grows small by corresponding degrees, mousing after petty clerkships and Post Masters whose incomes (to use the language of a Locofoco organ) exceed 25 cents per quarter! A Collector of the Customs, confessedly one of the most upright men in the country, a thorough going Locofoco, appointed to office by the Administration only six months ago, his opinions on New York politics well known to them at that time and he appointed because of those opinions, is threatened with removal for having dared to avow those opinions in a letter to a meeting of that portion of the Locofoco party to which he belonged! That is the head and front of his offending. A democratic Administration, forsooth, endeavoring to shut the mouth of a democrat! And all in the name of democracy and of free government!

The New York papers inform us that Collector Bronson is about the last man in the country to succumb to such dictation, and to allow his appropriate duties to be interfered with from any quarter. He is one of the few New York politicians who is neither in need nor in want of office.

He will therefore, so they inform us, do his duty in such manner as he thinks right, removal or no removal. We shall see how it will result. The N. Y. Commercial says: "He is about the most unlikely gentleman we know to give up his personal independence, or to submit to unmerited rebuke, while faithfully discharging his public duties. If the President and his advisers are determined that only those men shall receive or retain office whose personal sentiments are so pliable, or their need of the public moneys so pressing, that they will do anything, submit to anything, rather than relax their hold upon the spoils, the necessity for the dismissal of Mr. Collector Bronson and other Democratic office holders, is apparent enough."

We have said nothing of the Southern aspect of this question. A President and his Cabinet belittleing themselves in the eye of the world for the sake of getting free soilers appointed to office to the exclusion of anti-abolitionists and Union men!

THE BUFFALO PLATFORM.—The following are two of the resolutions of the Buffalo Convention of 1848, under which Van Buren ran for President, and Dix for Governor of New York. Van Buren and Dix are now the prime favorites of the Administration, and Dix pretends that he was always true to the South:—

"Resolved, That we, the people here assembled, remembering the example of our fathers in the days of the first declaration of independence, putting our trust in God for the triumph of *our cause*, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, do now plant ourselves upon the national platform of freedom, *in opposition to the national platform of slavery*.

"Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner 'free soil, free speech, free labor, *and free men*,' and under it will fight on, *and fight ever*, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.
No. 2.

Mr. Editor:—I have just read the last communication of Dr. Mitchell, from which I perceive that he has changed the ground of the controversy between us, with reference to the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

Assuming now, that our improvement will be accomplished and will answer for the present, he insists, that in the event of the Rail Road being completed, it will be not only a successful but a *fatal* rival.

This puts an end to all further controversy between us, and, to my gratification, relieves me from the necessity of saying any thing more.

I cannot conclude, however, without correcting an error into which I have inadvertently led Dr. Mitchell, and perhaps the public, in stating the distance from Haywood to Fayetteville to be 100 miles. The *actual* distance is 60 miles by the survey of the Engineer, Col. W. B. Thompson—100 miles being the distance from the head of navigation at Hancock's to Fayetteville. My article was written somewhat hurriedly and the mistake was not discovered until it was published.

This shows, therefore, that Dr. Mitchell has over stated the distance from the heart of the coal fields to Fayetteville, just *one third*, it being 80 miles instead of 120—and therefore, so far as distance has anything to do with the value of the river improvement, *increases* it one third.

I am told by those who know, that the highest economical speed made by a train of coal cars on a rail road is 8 miles instead of 25, the speed assumed by Dr. Mitchell. This, so far as *speed* is concerned, diminishes the value of the road *two thirds*.

Now, as regards the ability of the River to compete successfully with the Rail Road, I am perfectly content to leave that to the decision of those having more practical experience than Dr. Mitchell or myself—apprehending, on my own part, no danger from that quarter, but hoping there will be work enough for both improvements, being a friend, as I sincerely am to both.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to reciprocate the kind expressions of Dr. Mitchell, with reference to my communication, and rejoice that there is no longer any necessity for further controversy between us. J. H. HAUGHTON.

The University of North Carolina.—We are indebted to some friend (says the Washington Union) for a copy of the October number of the North Carolina University Magazine, published at Raleigh, and edited by students of the university at Chapel Hill. In looking through its interesting pages, we were gratified to meet with the following flattering account of the prosperous condition of the institution:

"*Our University.*—Never, since its foundation to the present time, have North Carolinians had more reason to be proud of their State university than at present. With a faculty second to none, and the number of students almost as great as the foremost, our university occupies a commanding position. The influence of her sons has been felt from Maine to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and Europe can bear proof of their prowess. One son has occupied the President's chair, and the United States Senate has twice been presided over by her graduates. In several administrations her influence has been felt in the cabinet. The history of Congress bears witness to the ability of her numerous alumni. Her sons have repeatedly represented their country at foreign courts. The bishops of five States point with pride to our university as their alma mater. Every profession is honored by her graduates, and in every situation they have shown themselves worthy of their diplomas.

"The faculty at present number thirteen. Two new professorships have been instituted, and will go into operation in January next.

Thinking it would be interesting to our readers throughout the State to know the relative numbers of each county, we have prepared a list of those counties that have students here, with the number attached. The counties not in the table have no representatives. Orange 24, Cumberland 13, Warren 11, Chatham 11, Wake 10, New Hanover 10, Guilford 9, Robeson 9, Caswell 6, Richmond 6, Halifax 6, Mecklenburg 6, Granville 6, Edgecombe 6, Montgomery 5, Northampton 4, Anson 4, Bertie 4, Franklin 3, Bladen 3, Chowan 3, Person 2, Nash 2, Wayne 2, Iredell 2, Sampson 2, Rockingham 2, Brunswick 2, Pitt 2, Alamance 2, Rowan 2, Gates 2, Moore 2, Martin 2, Gaston 2, Davidson 2, Pasquotank 2, Duplin 2, Beaufort 2, McDowell 1, Forsythe 1, Hyde 1, Stanly 1, Carteret 1, Randolph 1, Burke 1, Johnston 1, Lenoir 1, Greene 1, Craven 1, Haywood 1, Alabama 12, Mississippi 8, South Carolina 6, Tennessee 5, Florida 5, Louisiana 4, Virginia 4, Georgia 2, Arkansas 2, Texas 1.

University Magazine.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Aaron V. Brown, of Nashville, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, has accepted the appointment of the Philanthropic Society to deliver the annual address at our next commencement, before the literary Societies of the Institution. It is now nearly forty years since Gov. Brown graduated.

University Magazine.

The Washington Union announces the appointment of Hon. Jno. Y. Mason of Virginia, as Minister to France.

Dr. Ives, formerly Anglican Bishop of North Carolina, the new convert to the Catholic Church, is about to put forth a controversial work containing the reasons of his conversion.—*N. Y. Ex.*

The total number of visitors at the Crystal Palace on Saturday was 19,945, of whom 17,525 were on tickets for single admissions sold at the doors. The total cash receipts were $4,198.

N. Y. Express.

A sample Clerk.—Jem B. is a wag. A joke to Jem is both food and raiment; and whenever and wherever there is an opening for fun, he has it.

Jem was recently in a drug store, when a youth apparently fresh from the "mountings," entered the store, and at once accosted Jem, stating that he was in search of a job.

"What kind of a job?" inquired the wag.

"Oh a'most anything'—I want to git a kind of a ginteel job I'm tired o' farmin', an' kin turn my hand to most anythin'."

"Well, we want a man, a good, strong, healthy man, as sample clerk."

"What's the wages?"

"Wages are good; we pay $1000 to a man in that situation."

"What's a fellar have to do?"

"O merely to test medicines, that's all. It requires a stout man, one of good constitution and after he gets used to it, he doesn't mind it. You see, we are very particular about the quality of our medicines, and before we sell any, we test every parcel. You would be required to take—say, six or seven ounces of Castor Oil some days, with a few doses of Rhubarb, Aloes, Croton Oil, and similar preparations. Some days you would not be required to take any thing; but as a general thing, you can count upon—say, from six to ten doses of something, daily. As to the work, that does not amount to much—the testing department would be the principal labor required of you; and, as I said before, it requires a person of very healthy organization to endure it, but you look hearty, and I guess you would suit us. That young man (pointing to a very pale faced, slim looking youth who happened to be present) has filled the post for the past two weeks, but he is hardly stout enough to stand it. We should like to have you take right hold, if you are ready, and if you say so, we'll begin to day. Here's a new barrel of castor oil just come in; I'll go and draw an ounce——"

Here verdant, who had been gazing intently upon the slim youth, interrupted him with—

"N-no, no, I g-u-e-ess not—not to-day, any how.—I'll go down and see my aunt: and ef I c'clude to come, I'll come up termorrer an' let you know."

As he did not return, it is to be supposed he considered the work too hard.—*Clinton Courant.*

MARRIED,

On the 6th ult., by E. L. Barringer, Esq. Mr. D. C. MEAULY to Miss PALESTINE G. BRUTON; all of Montgomery county.

DIED,

At the residence of his sister-in-law in Robeson county, on the 5th inst., of Pneumonia, DOUGALD McDOUGALD, of Cumberland county, aged about 66 years.

In Mecklenburg county, N. C., on Friday the 30th ult., Mrs. SARAH DONALDSON WATTS, wife of the Rev. A. L. Watts, and daughter of the late John McMillan, of this town.

In Montgomery county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. LUCRETIA RUSH, consort of Benj. Rush, Sen'r, in the 74th year of her age. Mrs. Rush was a devoted christian, and for the last 55 years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—[Com.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $121 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $8; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to remove, will offer for sale on Thursday, the 3d of November at his residence, his stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Tools, a sett of Blacksmith Tools, &c.; and if not previously sold, will offer to the highest bidder the tract of Land on which I now reside, it lies on the Little Pocket Creek, on the Plank Road 38 miles from Fayetteville, containing 320 acres, more or less. The land is of good quality, well watered, about 75 acres under cultivation—nearly all fresh, with a very convenient house with seven rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, two wells of excellent water in the yard, and a good garden convenient. I will also offer my crop of corn, fodder, wheat and oats for sale, and many other articles not mentioned.

SAMUEL PAISLEY.

Moore county, Sept. 15. 29*6pd

DENTISTRY.

DR. F. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted *immediately* after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are *warranted* to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.

Wilmington, Oct. 4, 1853. 33*tf

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

TO COOPERS.

WE would like to employ five or six more good Coopers to make Spirit Casks or Pine Bbls.

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 1, 1853. 25*tf

ATTENTION, CAVALRY.

THE Alfordsville Cavalry are ordered to parade in Lumberton, on the first Saturday in November next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law. All those having arms are requested to present them for inspection.

JOHN W. ALFORD, Captain.

Lumberton, Sept. 26, 1853. 32*tm

LANDS AND MILLS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will, on SATURDAY the 29th day of October next, sell to the highest bidder the plantation upon which he now resides. The Dwelling House is new, large and comfortable, constructed upon the most modern style, and upon a fine elevation, surrounded by a beautiful Oak and Hickory grove: the Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., are all comparatively new, well arranged, and conveniently located. There are two hundred and fifty Acres under cultivation; its fertility and productiveness will be apparent to any one who will examine the crop now upon it. There is also upon the premises a Saw and Grist Mill and Cotton Gin, all in good condition, each having a regular and profitable custom. The location is healthy and the neighborhood is unsurpassed for industry, sobriety and intelligence. A rare opportunity is offered to parents having children to educate, as it is convenient both to Floral College, and Laurinburg High School.

Also, Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land one mile and a half distant, lying upon both sides of the road from Rockingham to Lumberton, known as the ROCKY-FORD upon Shoeheel Creek. The stream is never-failing, a large amount of money has been expended in the making of a DAM, &c. with the view of locating Mills and Manufacturing operations, no buildings, however, have been erected; any person or persons wishing to engage in MANUFACTURING operations would do well to examine the location.

For further information address me at Stewartsville, or examine the premises.

Terms one half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Stewartsville, Richmond Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*ts

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION.

THE Undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the separate tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesvile road including the Mills, Dwelling and out houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the River known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of *one hundred acres each*.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above Lands were particularly described in an advertisement published in this paper from the 8th of April to the 10th of May last, persons who have not had an opportunity of examining them will please refer to the said advertisement, or write to us at Gillopolis.

Terms.—One-half Cash upon delivery of possession, the balance upon reasonable time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., Sept. 19, 1853. 29*ts

IF NOT previously disposed of, I will sell at the same time and place and upon the same terms, Twelve hundred acres of heavily timbered land on the East side of Lumber River twelve miles above Lumberton.

JOHN McNEILL.

Sept. 19. 29*ts

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his plantation, situated on Little Shoe-heel, immediately on the Turnpike road, containing 927 acres, about 70 of which is in a good state of cultivation. A good dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the premises, together with a tract of land containing 540 acres, adjoining the above. The above land is all well timbered, and within 4 miles of Lumber river, and 3 miles from the Distillery of Bryan Smith & Co., and 3 miles of John McNeill's Distillery, and has a sufficient quantity of water to run a Distillery on the premises.

N. B. The above land will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 25th October next. Terms made known on the day of sale.

HECTOR McNEILL.

Laurel Hill, Sept. 15, 1853. 29*ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell to the highest bidder, on the 25th of October next, Nine Hundred Acres of Land, in the county of Robeson, on the West side of Big Rockfish Creek, within five miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road, and within seven miles of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road.

Said lands are heavily timbered, and their proximity to Rockfish Creek and the Plank Roads make them very valuable for Turpentine, Timber, &c.

There are about seventy-five acres cleared, which rarely ever fails to yield abundant crops. There are a few small but comfortable buildings, which have been erected during the past year.

Sale to take place on the premises. Terms, one-half cash; balance, twelve months' time, with interest.

Titles will be warranted.

For further information, apply to J. T. Crawley on the premises, or to Wm. McNeill at Gilopolis.

JOSIAH T. CRAWLEY.
WILL. McNEILL.

Sept. 26, 1853. 32*ts

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the Road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.

J. B. McNATT.

August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built; and never failing stream.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Cumberland Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1853.

Catharine J. Campbell *vs.* Dougald Campbell. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and the North Carolinian, two Newspapers printed in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear and answer, as commanded by the Subpœna, at the next Term of this Court, or the Petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

D. G. MAC RAE, Clerk.

August 13, 1853. 25-tC

WANTED,

ONE HUNDRED LABORERS, white or black, to work on the Alabama and Mississippi River Rail Road. Owners of Negro fellows will find it to their interest to hire to us. We will hire for one to five years. Liberal prices will be paid, and payments quarterly if desired. The country is high and very healthy.

For further particulars, inquire of Col. Thomas Waddill, Fayetteville, or address

W. WADDILL, Jr. & CO.,
Selma, Ala.

August 22, 1853. 23*6m

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

1. "My classes have been taught for years that there are valuable deposits of coal in Chatham and Moore."—*Prof. Mitchell, No. 5.*

2. "There can be no safe investment of capital, because there is no opposite outcrop."
Prof. Mitchell, No. 8.

3. "There is no prospect of there being coal deposits in Chatham, *because there is no coal basin*."—*Prof. Mitchell, No. 8.*

It is not my purpose to attempt to reconcile Prof. Mitchell's three positions. No one but himself can be competent to reconcile the contradictions they contain. I shall, therefore proceed at once to ask Prof. Mitchell what influence an *outcrop* can have on the quantity and quality of the coal within a coal-field? Suppose, for example, that the Richmond coal-field had but one outcrop, would the coal within it be less in quantity, than it is with two outcrops, or outcrops on opposite sides? Does Conceybeare and Phillips, the work before the Professor, when writing communication No. 8, say that a coal-field is valueless when it has but one outcrop? This doctrine, I believe, can have no authority, except that of Prof. Mitchell's. Whether this conjecture be true or not, it is not supported by fact and observation. There are valuable coal-fields without any outcrop at all. Some are as flat as a parlor floor, and yet valuable. The cause or causes which produce the outcrop, is totally different from that which produced the coal. There are differences both in time and in kind, and they are wholly independent of each other. An outcrop, it is true, facilitates discovery; it adds to the evidence. But, will Professor Mitchell deny the correctness of the position which I have taken, that where there exists a series of rocks, which are conformable in position, consisting of coal slates, sandstones, fire-clay, iron-stone, all containing the fossils, common the world over, to a coal-field, or coal-basin, and accompanied with *regular outcrops of coal, also, in uniform position*, that all these furnish no ground for the inference that there is a valuable deposit of coal,—that it is a true coal field? These are the evidences, which the best geologists confide in and rely upon. When these evidences exist, all geologists unite in saying that the evidence is sufficient to warrant the investment of capital, and furthermore, that the seams of coal are extensive, and their extension cannot be controlled or modified by the outcrop. In view of the foregoing position, which I have taken, I challenge Prof. Mitchell to cite more instances of the failure of coal, in those coal-fields with single outcrops, than in those with opposite outcrops. Indeed, I will go farther; I challenge Prof. Mitchell to cite, from his own knowledge, at this time, a single instance of failure of this kind. I fully believe that he is ignorant of a single one; because, if he had known one, or had read of one, he would have tortified his position by stating it. We have, in the Chatham and Moore coal-fields, an extended line of outcrops of the coal seams, in a distinct line of bearing, the same seams appearing at wide intervals, and they are penetrated at numerous points by boring. Was there not a warrant, then, in my inference, that we might assume, that these seams have a breadth equal to one-fourth of that of the coal-field? Especially, when, in the Richmond coal-field, which has the same age, its breadth is much greater than that. Upon what are all calculations and expectations based, in coal mining, or any mining? On observation and experience—nothing else. Now, observation and experience are the basis of my calculation; and, if observation fails, it will be because the coal-field of Chatham is an exception to established rules.

But Prof. Mitchell declares he has taught his classes that *there are valuable* coal deposits in Chatham and Moore. He has taught this, though he has less than half the knowledge I have acquired of this coal field; and yet he accuses me of holding up false lights, when I declare the same thing which he has taught for years!

Prof. Mitchell furthermore means that the public shall believe that he was the man who first recommended the use of the auger for testing the coal field of Egypt. Mr. McLane the party concerned in this purchase, denies *in toto* that any suggestion or recommendation was ever made to him of the kind. But Dr. McClenahan, long before this purchase, used the auger himself with success, and it was through his instrumentality that the Governor recommended an appropriation to carry the same means into effect throughout the whole coal fields of Chatham and Moore.

But again, there can be no safe investment of capital in Chatham, says Prof. M., *because there is no coal basin*. Does Prof. Mitchell intend to say there are *no coal fields* in this country in Scotland, England and Wales, which are not successfully worked, and which are not basin shaped? Let him tell the public whether it is so or not so.

But there is still another view, which Prof. M. maintains, which has a practical bearing upon the value of the Chatham coal field. He says, that, according to my statement of the dip, the seam of coal, at the distance of one mile from the outcrop, will be over 1700 feet deep. This is a point I have not overlooked. I have either stated in my report, or have everywhere said, that the dip diminishes as we recede from the immediate outcrop. Now this position has been proven by observation and experiment. The dip within the coal field, instead of being 20°, becomes little or nothing.

But Prof. M. says I am wrong in insinuating, that the force which elevated this coal field was applied near its northern edge. He maintains that the strata remain *in situ*, except the subsidences which took place during the period when the coal formation was being deposited. The Professor has evidently confounded together two distinct periods, and the circumstances which attended the deposition of the coal strata. The period of subsidence is totally distinct from that of the subsequent elevation. The formation is marine, and its reclamation from the sea, in which the deposits were made, took place long after the subsidences, which Mr. Lyell refers to.

But I do not purpose to discuss a purely geological question at this time. The only point of importance is, is the coal too deep, in consequence of a continued steep dip, to become available at the distance of 3 miles from its outer edge? I have however, answered this question. It is proved that the inclination of the strata is but trifling where the anger is used at Egypt. It should not be forgotten that the Richmond coal field has a very steep continuous dip, far greater than any which is known in Chatham, and yet the seam is worked half a mile inside of its outcrop, and only at the depth of 800 feet. If the coal seams of Chatham become flat, why may they not be worked at the distance of 3 miles from this outcrop? It will require a long period to reach that distance. I have always regarded the Chatham coal in value far superior to the Richmond.

But once more, I maintain that Prof. Mitchell's comparisons are inapplicable to the case. If, however, a blind-folded geologist was permitted to examine a coal series extending from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, and, at the distance of every two miles, should find a coal seam, six feet thick, with its slates, its fire clay, its fossils, its sandstones, etc., would he not, on established geological principles, be warranted in saying that there was an extensive coal field, and that the seam extended far in the direction of dip? He might justly say this as a geologist, and yet neither a geologist, nor any person, be his attainments ever so respectable, could say, what the contour of the adjacent country is, or may be—because, in the first case, there is a rule founded upon extensive observation and experience; in the other, there is no special rule.

Let Prof. Mitchell be consistent and not contradictory in his teachings and writings. Let him cease to charge others with holding out false lights and coloring too highly, or with aiding others in playing out a game of speculation, and I shall be better satisfied with his criticisms. I assure him, that I shall always read his just criticisms with pleasure; but shall never be silent, under charges similar to those which have been made in his former communications.

EBENEZER EMMONS,
Geologist to the State of N. C.

JAMESTOWN, Guilford Co., Oct. 7, 1853

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SURVEY.

MR. EDITOR: Prof. Mitchell says that I have given a *false* account of the Chatham coal-field. I will not be unfair to Prof. M. I do not pretend that he intends to call in question the accuracy of my details, respecting the outcrop of the coal seams, their dip, strike, thickness, the relations of the strata to each other, or their succession, the fossils, their indication, etc.; but that my assumption, that the coal seams extended three miles within the rim of the coal-field, is false. What I stated in my report of the extent of the seams, is a *belief*, and that belief is founded upon observation and experience. All our knowledge in mining is founded really upon observation. Veins, carrying metals, are known to extend into the solid rocks 1,900 to 2,000 feet. In England and South America, mines have been worked to a depth of 1,500 to 1,900 feet, and yet not exhausted. Now, money is freely invested in mines, and invested on the *belief* that they penetrate to great depths. The belief is founded upon what has been and what is. Any person, to be sure, might say of any vein carrying lead or copper, which was exposed only at the surface, that an investment is not warranted, because the vein in question may not extend to a sufficient depth to furnish the amount of material necessary to make it profitable. You can't see how deep it extends, and therefore know nothing about it. In such cases we appeal to experience. What do we find, the world over, with respect to the depth of veins? I answer, that such an uniformity has been observed with respect to them, that we are put in possession of *a rule*, which, when applied judiciously, or agreeably to known facts, makes investments safe in all cases, or they may be regarded as unsafe in the absence of certain facts. A knowledge of these facts and rules, I might say laws, makes the difference between the opinions of a well-informed geologist and the individual who has no knowledge of the subject.

But, Professor Mitchell is anxious that the people of Fayetteville should not make themselves ridiculous to their neighbors, by building a Railroad to Deep River. Let us see how much danger there is of their being ridiculed in the execution of the project. Suppose, then, a rich company owns 1000 acres, which is underlaid with the present six or seven foot coal seam. The company would possess upon the tract 9,800,000 tons of coal. The calculations which have been made of all the expenses of mining and transportation to New York, leave a nett profit of one dollar per ton. Upon this basis, the company could afford to build the railroad to Fayetteville. Professor Mitchell will not, of course, deny that, in his belief, there is one thousand acres of coal, for he has taught his classes, for many years, the doctrine, that there is *a valuable coal-field in Chatham*. I will make another supposition.—Suppose the coal seams extend twenty miles along the outcrop, and halt a mile within the outcrop or edge, which is equal in breadth to the part of the Richmond field, which has been proved by shafts, making ten square miles of coal. In a square mile, there will be 6,272,000 tons of coal; in ten square miles 62,720,000. But the dip of the Richmond seams is much steeper than that of Chatham, and yet coal is obtained by shafts sunk at one half a mile from the outcrop. Can the foregoing supposition convey a falsehood to the Legislature or to a company, of the value of the Chatham coal field? Can the enterprising people of Fayetteville say hereafter that my account of the Chatham coal-field was false, in the face of existing facts? The Richmond coal-field, with all its disadvantages, is worked successfully half a mile from its outcrop, and at the depth of 800 feet; and can the people of Fayetteville be exposed to the hazard of ridicule, by building a Railroad to Chatham, when a thousand acres of coal is sufficient to warrant the building of the road? It would not be unfair to say, that the enterprise of Fayetteville should make this road. How much the interests of the interior counties demand this! But I will leave other sources of revenue from the calculation; and say it, without fear of ridicule on my part, for sustaining this view, or of being charged with making false representations by the public, or by sensible men,—*I say, then, build this road on the merits of the coal field!* Now, by changing the supposition, that the coal-field extends only half a mile within the outcrop, I do not change my views, or my belief, that it extends three. If a company or an individual, however, thinks my belief too great, he may take up with a mile, or a quarter of a mile, in breadth, and twenty miles in length. For the present, either is sufficient to warrant the investment of *all* the capital which has yet been thought of. If the Legislature expected of the geologist an exact statement, to a foot, of the amount of coal in the Chatham coal-field, it would have said so, and have also furnished the means for doing it. What the Legislature expected, and what sensible men expect, is, that I should first acquire the facts which are peculiar to this coal-field, and from these facts express such an opinion of them, and furnish such illustrations of those facts, as I deem proper, or such as will furnish a correct view of the relations of the mass composing the coal field. It is well to remember, that the Richmond coal-field, which has furnished a coal seam one-half a mile within the outcrop, shows, at that distance, no signs of giving out.

Before I close, I wish to allude once more to Prof. Mitchell's class teachings. He says he has taught for years that there is a valuable coal-field in Chatham and Moore. I wish to know on what that doctrine is based. What does the Professor mean by *valuable*? There can be no doubt that he means that the coal-field has a sufficient amount of coal to make it valuable for commercial purposes, and that it is valuable, in the face of all the difficulties and expenses attending its conveyance to market. How did the Professor arrive at such a conclusion? What facts had he ascertained which would warrant it? It must have been a deliberate opinion, formed in view of certain facts. It appears from his statement that his views really do not differ much in this respect from others. They are not quite so glowing, *so full* of promise, yet they are still sufficiently so to warrant the heavy expenses of mining and transportation to market, and leave a surplus over and above all these for the remuneration of enterprise; or else he could not have thought the coal-field valuable. Now, how came the Professor to teach his classes the doctrine? for it seems that he held it prior to the visits of Professor Johnson, Mr. Williams and others, and, indeed, prior to any important discoveries which have resulted from the sinking of pits and of boring. Now, there is no doubt Prof. Mitchell came to the conclusion, that there is a valuable deposit of coal in Moore and Chatham, from the character of the formation, and that it was formed on grounds independent of what the *pick, spade*, and *auger* had furnished or disclosed.

EBENEZER EMMONS

Davidson co., Oct. 9, 1853.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL.

A PRETTY QUARREL BREWING.

We supposed that when all the addresses and resolutions had been published—the beams, crossbeams and planks of political platforms had been laid—and the ratification meetings had been held, the "harmony" of the Democratic party might be considered as complete. We knew not the extent to which harmony could be carried, in a Democratic sense. It is spreading like wild-fire through the Democratic camp, and if we may believe the journals of each section, the President has already caught the kindling flame, and is as harmoniously disposed as the smallest man in the party. One Democratic journal assures us, that a reply from Mr. Collector Bronson to Mr. Secretary Guthrie's letter has been received at Washington, and that it was so unpalatable to the dignitaries there that Mr. Bronson's immediate removal from office was resolved upon. If this be so, what will become of the goodly number of young, middle-aged and elderly gentlemen whom Mr. Bronson has appointed clerks, messengers, bargemen and night-watchmen, with an assurance that Uncle Sam will pay them a fair remuneration for their labors? They must all share, we presume, in Mr. Bronson's punishment. Blessed is the man that coveteth not a place under government.

But another Democratic journal undertakes Mr. Bronson's defence, and stirs the Democratic harmony to its profoundest depths. It gives six reasons why Mr. Bronson should be retained in office, said journal having been a thick-and-thin advocate of President Pierce's election, and at one time an equally cordial endorser of his Cabinet. It maintains, first, that Mr. Bronson's resignation—and of course his removal from office equally so—would be a surrender of the public funds of the commercial metropolis into the hands of harpies, traitors, and the very scum of rowdy and corner grocery politicians!" Rather *strong* language for one Democrat to utter respecting another. Secondly, it would "gratify the weak vindictiveness of Guthrie, and assist the ambitious pretensions of Marcy," which is very queer evidence of confidence in a Democratic Government. Thirdly, because Mr. Bronson has not confined his appointments to men of his own section, but has appointed Van Buren men wherever he could find one that possessed "*any fitness for an office*," by which "Van Buren men" must feel highly complimented. Fourthly, because he may not "give up the doctrines of the state rights for a score of Secretaries; or permit that the whole appointing power of the United State shall be centralized in the grasp of Wm. L. Marcy and his pliant minions." The fifth and six reasons we must give entire, verbatim et literatim, italics included.

5th. He *knows*, and *we* know, and the whole country shall *speedily know*, that the President is opposed, with all the frank nobility of his nature, to these derogatory attempts at party intimidation. Mr. Marcy has pretensions to the nomination of 1856. It is no harm, therefore, to give him full swing for a time until the American people learn his real nature. "Let the dog have rope enough to hang himself." *Verbum satis sapientis est.* We vouch for the "authority of this paragraph.

6th. Collector Bronson will not resign, because he is well assured that he has the whole public opinions of the Democratic party to back him in holding on, because to resign would seem to acknowledge an error—because he would rather provoke Secretary Marcy into an attempt at decapitation, which attempt will result *inevitably* in a decapitation of the Secretary, and the public interment of his political carcase. O how these Democrats love one another! How refined are their courtesies! How delicate their language when *hoarsely* constrains them to speak of each other's faults! How much of fraternal love glows in every sentence, and becomes a prodigious volcano of brotherly affection in every paragraph! And with what a gush of feeling does the writer of the above allude to "all the frank nobility of President Pierce's high nature!" How suddenly is Mr. Secretary Marcy, the author recently of a state document which the whole republic has commended, transformed into a "dog" with a rope around his neck! With what confidence is it predicted that he is about to be beheaded and publicly interred! Verily we rejoice, in common with every peace-loving Whig, that we are beyond the circle of Democratic harmony.

But does it not occur to this injudicious supporter of Mr. Bronson that in his fifth reason he casts a severe reflection upon the "high" character, and upon "*all* the frank nobility," of President Pierce, and converts his eulogium upon that gentleman into a sarcasm or a sneer? Will the National Democrat explain to its readers how a gentleman can be an embodiment of frankness, nobility and elevated nature, and yet be guilty of that which the Democrat attributes to President Pierce? It broadly asserts that Mr. Marcy has pretensions to the nomination for the Presidency of 1856, and very plainly intimates that President Pierce, being aware of this, is giving him full swing for a time, in order that he may make himself unpopular, and commit political suicide.—Honorable men, we opine, will find it hard to reconcile such conduct on the President's part with "all the frank nobility of a high nature." They would be apt to pronounce such a course disingenuous at least, and probably would not hesitate to employ a stronger adjective in speaking of a public officer of such high rank who was more assiduously bent upon providing for his own re-election—upon leading the most important of his constitutional advisers into a political pit-fall—than upon wisely and liberally administering the affairs of Government.

This "very pretty quarrel as it stands," however may prove to be advantageous to the country. The people will learn a lesson that they may not be disposed to unlearn, and when the time of reckoning comes, they may remember how plainly it was shown, during these exhibitions of Democratic "harmony" that Democracy in power is dangerous to the public weal; that instead of allowing the "largest liberty," it is tyrannical, even to the refusing to men the right of private or personal opinions; that a man's thoughts must accord exactly with those of the President and his secretaries individually—and how difficult that may be will be apparent on a moment's reflection—or he can no longer be acknowledged "in the only way in which he can be acknowledged"—in the distribution of spoils. And seriously, the exposures of this kind which have been made are disgraceful and humiliating indeed. In Mr. Guthrie's letter—and we little expected to read such a document from his pen—it is all but openly avowed that the first concern of the administrators of the Government of this great Republic, is to reward its party adherents, and to make the Executive a vast political machine, instead of a bulwark of safety, peace and protection to every citizen of the Union, without any regard for his political sentiments or personal opinions.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC STAR, HELENA, ARK.

A NEW FEATURE.

The Editor of this paper has been for the last three or four years, preparing for the press, a volume, which, when complete, he designs publishing, entitled: "*Biographical Sketches of all the Governors elected in the several States, since their transition from Territorial or Colonial Governments, up to the close of the year 18—, drawn from authentic sources, by James M Cleveland: With numerous fac-simile Autographs.*" Extracts from the work will be published in the "Star" from time to time, with a view of bringing the work to the notice of the public, and at the same time presenting our readers with a greater variety of original matter.

The following is an extract from the manuscript of the work:—

CHARLES MANLY.

LATE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Basil Manly, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and raised in St. Mary's county, Maryland. He removed to North Carolina before the American Revolution, settled in the county of Bladen, and was a bold and active partizan officer, holding the commission of captain in the militia service during the war.

He married Elizabeth Maultsby of Bladen, and on account of ill health, removed to the county of Chatham, where he died in the year 1824, at a very advanced age, universally respected as a man of great decision of character, of high moral courage, and the most inflexible love of justice, and honesty. Having enjoyed but very limited means of education himself, and witnessed during the stormy period of the Revolution and the years which followed, the signal advantages, possessed by men of letters, he devoted all the energies of an industrious and frugal life to the bestowal on his sons of a liberal education. He lived to accomplish, with great gratification, this cherished object of his heart, and his pious and amiable widow, a woman of extraordinary mental endowments, still survives to rejoice at the result of their joint efforts and sacrifices and prayers, in witnessing the eminent success in life of their three sons, Charles Manly, the late Governor of North Carolina; Basil Manly, who was graduated at the South Carolina College, at Columbia, with the highest honors of the Institution, and is now President of the Alabama University; and Mathias Evans Manly, who was graduated at the University of North Carolina, with the highest honors of that Institution, and is now and has been for several years, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in the State.

Charles Manly, the oldest son, was born in the county of Chatham, on the 11th day of May, 1795. He was prepared for College, by that excellent classical scholar, and rigid disciplinarian, the late Rev. William Bingham, at the Pittsboro' Academy, and entered the University of Chapel Hill in the year 1811. During the whole of his College course, he received the first distinction in all his classes, was regarded as one of the best declaimers in College, and graduated in 1814, with the first honor of the senior class.

The late John Haywood, of Raleigh, attended the commencement of that year as one of the visiting trustees, and attracted by the College reputation of this young man, engaged him as a private tutor for his sons.

This situation was highly acceptable and advantageous to young Manly, for, besides enjoying the favorable regard and friendship of Mr. Haywood, the most popular and influential man of that day in the State, he thus procured means, without calling upon the narrow income of his father, to prosecute the study of the law. He continued in this double occupation for two years, and still cherishes with undiminished respect and affection the memory of his early friend and patron, that great and good man, the late John Haywood.

He was admitted to the bar in 1816, and to practice in the superior courts in 1817. During the latter year, he was married to Miss Charity H. Haywood, daughter of William Henry Haywood, and thereupon settled permanently in the city of Raleigh, and commenced the practice of law.

Soon after coming to the bar, he was elected by the Justices, over a popular competitor, County Attorney of Chatham, the duties of which station he discharged very acceptably to all concerned for many years, and until he resigned.

Upon the death of General Robert Williams, he was appointed his successor as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the University, and in that capacity has been signally instrumental in so arranging and managing the finances of the Institution as to place her in a position of eminent prosperity.

During the sitting of the Legislature, in 1823, the reading clerk of the House of Commons resigned. The late John Stanly, then a prominent member of that body, sent immediately for Mr. Manly, and after a short consultation, nominated him for the office. He was elected, and continued for many successive sessions, by unanimous re-appointment, to discharge the duties of that station. He was subsequently elected chief clerk of the House of Commons, which office he held, always without opposition, until the year 1842, when the democratic party, having a majority, dismissed him, together with all the other whig officers of the House. At the ensuing session, under a whig dynasty, he was re-elected chief clerk, and so continued until he resigned in 1848.

In the year 1823, the joint American and British commission established under that article of the treaty of Ghent relative to the claims of American citizens for slaves and other property taken away by the British during the war of 1815, assembled in the city of Washington: Langdon Cheves of South Carolina, and Henry Seawell, of North Carolina, being on the American side, and George Jackson and John McLarish on the British side of said commission. This body appointed Charles Manly clerk to the commission. This post, connected as it was with the Diplomatic corps at Washington, was a very desirable one to a young man. It afforded him a ready passport to the best society, and enabled him to form the acquaintance of many of the eminent men of that day. Mr. Manly held this post for more than twelve months, when discovering that it interfered materially with his professional pursuits, he resigned it with great regret. He now devoted himself to his profession with ardor and success.

The alumni association of the University invited Mr. Manly to deliver the first "Annual Address" before that body, at the college commencement of 1838. The invitation was accepted on very short notice, yet the address and style of delivery will be long remembered, by the crowded auditory present on that occasion, as one of the happiest efforts of chaste as well as popular elocution.

Unambitious of political distinction, he was never a candidate before the people for any office until the year 1840, when he was elected a Whig elector of President and Vice-President of the United States; and in the electoral college of that year cast the vote of North Carolina for Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler.

During the heated political campaigns of 1840, and 1844, Mr. Manly was a decided but not vindictive partizan, and rendered efficient service to his party as a member of the Whig central committee, and as chairman of that committee, in the memorable campaign of 1840.

In the year 1848, without the employment on his part, of those electioneering arts sometimes practiced, he was nominated by the whig convention as a candidate for Governor of the State. The election being by popular suffrage, he canvassed the State with great satisfaction to his friends and with marked ability, and was elected. He was installed into the office of Governor on the first day of January, 1849, and served his constitutional term of two years.

In 1850 he was again unanimously nominated, by the Whig convention, for re-election. In consequence of that want of ardor in a party confident of victory, as well as some sectional divisions in the whig ranks, on questions of State policy, he was beaten by Hon. David S. Reid, his competitor.

Governor Manly, in the vigor of health and mature age, has resumed the practice of his profession.

Greatly distinguished for his social virtues, of benevolent disposition, of urbane and polished manners, beloved at home and respected by all, in the enjoyment of a competency secured by honest industry, economy and prudence in his affairs, he lives the unaffected exemplar of a well bred gentleman and a good citizen.

Clay Monument.—The Louisville Journal thus chronicles the progress of the efforts making to raise a fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of Henry Clay:

We are extremely happy to hear that late contributions to this sacred object have been large and encouraging. Mr. Duncan, the President of the "Clay Monument Association," is untiring in his efforts to procure funds to erect a memorial at the grave of the departed Statesman worthy of his fame and creditable to the contributors. In Ohio he was eminently successful; two subscriptions of $1000 each were made by citizens of that State. At the Lexington and Bourbon Fairs, large sums were subscribed; Bourbon is down for $5000—Fayette for $15,000; in Franklin the amount contributed we are told is larger than in any other county in Kentucky, except Fayette. Our own city and county, we hope and believe, will soon move in this good work, and go right ahead of all others. Our Fair next week will be a good time to begin; Mr. Duncan will be there. Follow the example of a stranger at the Lexington Fair, who thus accosted Mr. D. "I understand you receive subscriptions to erect a monument at Mr. Clay's grave—I wish to add my name to your list." He wrote "—— C——, Mississippi, five hundred dollars."

The New York Tribune, basing its calculation upon the rail road statistics furnished by the London Statistical Society, and which give among other things the average number of miles traversed to one passenger killed, comes to the conclusion that if a rail road should be built to the sun, every passenger would, by the laws of chances, be killed before reaching his fiery destination. At the ordinary rate and speed, it would take 544 years to reach the sun; but 228 years of continuous rail road travelling brings the passenger up, and this would only carry him a little more than half way to the sun. In Germany, however, the statistics are a little more favorable to human life, for during the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, on a length of railway open of 8480 English miles, the number of passengers conveyed was 51,713,297, the miles travelled 1,155,436,890, only one passenger had been killed." It will be altogether best, therefore, that when the rail road is built to the sun, it shall be under German management.

Guano Coming.—Captain J. I. Stevens, master of the ship Realm, in a letter to the New York Herald, gives the names of seventy ships which loaded at the Chincha Islands with 65,856 tuns of guano, between July 14 and September 12. Five of these ships cleared direct for New York with 4300 tons; eleven for Hampton Roads with 2980 tons; five for Baltimore with 3920 tons; one for St. Thomas; the destination of all the others appears to be Callao. They are, however, all American vessels. This will be very acceptable news to the farmers who know the value of this manure, but have been unable to obtain it.

What he Died of.—We overheard the following dialogue between an alderman and an Irish shoplifter:

'What's gone of your husband, woman?'

'What's gone of him, yer honor?—Faith, and he's gone dead.'

'Ah! Pray, what did he die of?'

'Die of, yer honor? he died of a Friday.'

'I don't mean what day of the week, but what complaint?'

'Oh, what complaint, yer honor? faith and its himself that did not get time to complain.'

'Oh, oh, ah—he died suddenly?'

'Rather that way, yer honor.'

'Did he fall in a fit?'

No answer.

'He fell in a fit perhaps?'

'A fit, yer honor? why, no, not exactly that. He fell out a window, or through a cellar door—I don't know what they call it.'

'Ay, ah, and broke his neck?'

'No, not quite that, yer honor.'

'What then?'

'There was a bit of string or cord, or that like, and it throttled poor Mike.'

"Naked Truth."—The late eccentric John Holmes used frequently, in his addresses to different juries, to explain the meaning of the phrase 'naked truth,' by relating the following fable:—

Truth and Falsehood traveling one warm day, met at a river, and both went to bathe at the same place. Falsehood coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes and left his own vile raiment, and then went on his way. Truth coming out of the water sought in vain for his own proper dress—disdaining to wear the garb of Falsehood. Truth started, all naked, in pursuit of thief, but not being so swift of foot, has never overtaken the fugitive. Ever since he has been known as "naked Truth."

We learn from a gentleman from Harrisonburg that the young lady who has been in a somnolent state for over a month, died on Thursday last. The physicians pronounced it a paralization of the stomach. However, as a similar case has never occurred in this section before, we presume there will be a post mortem examination.
Staunton Vindicator.

A Sharp Hit.—The water from the Congress Spring at Saratoga has been imported into France. The question has been raised why it was called *Congress* water! The obvious answer, of course, did not escape the wits: "Because it contains so much *gas*."

Blue Rose.—The horticulturists of Paris (says a correspondent of the New York Express) have succeeded by artificial crossings in obtaining a natural rose of a blue color, which is the fourth color obtained by artificial means, that and the yellow or tea rose, the black or purple rose and striped rose, being all inventions, and the result of skilful scientific gardening.

"Mother, you musn't whip me for running away from school any more!" "Why?" "Because my school-book says that *ants* are the most industrious beings in the world; and ain't I a *true ant*?

Calvin H. Wiley, Esq.—The [illegible] accomplished Superintendent of [illegible] in this State, has been in the [illegible] weeks past in the discharge of [illegible] We have before stated that [illegible] station he occupies was [illegible] State; for, we apprehend, [illegible] devoted so much time, and the [illegible] manner, to the various subjects [illegible] faithful discharge of the [illegible] office. Out of about [illegible] reduced the common [illegible] of order, and under his [illegible] spect soon to [illegible] the Common [illegible] accomplishing all that the [illegible] pated at their institution. Mr. [illegible] an address upon the subject [illegible] in the place on Saturday last [illegible] ject and in reference to those who [illegible]
N. C. [illegible]

George W. Strong, Esq., [illegible] Clerk and Master in Equity for [illegible] in the place of E. A. Thomas, [illegible]
C. [illegible]

The Cotton Crop.—We copy [illegible] Picayune, the following from the [illegible] Commonwealth, of the 14th inst. [illegible] that it is early to begin to [illegible] ton crop at present; but we shall [illegible] the benefit of all that we find [illegible] important a subject:

From all parts of Mississippi [illegible] and this State there is a general [illegible] account of the great calamity [illegible] which two months ago seemed [illegible] ing, caused by the unprecedented [illegible] the destruction by the boll worm. [illegible] shown a private letter from a [illegible] traveled extensively over the [illegible] gion of the South, which expresses [illegible] opinion that the crop will fall [illegible] year's one nearly or quite one [illegible] His estimate of the cotton crop [illegible] able to see for himself and from [illegible] tion from intelligent planters, [illegible] this late day, reach 2,000,000 [illegible]

Basing this statement on the [illegible] made in this region of the State [illegible] year it is bound to fall very [illegible] average, one-half if not two-thirds [illegible] with the crops usually made in the [illegible] more especially the crop of last year.

The Church Split.—By the [illegible] tion, as the latest on dit, that the New York [illegible] Agents are making arrangements for an [illegible] ate settlement with the South, [illegible] satisfactory.—*Charleston Christian* [illegible]

We understand the terms of the [illegible] justment are, that the whole matter [illegible] shall be referred to the Hon. Judge M[illegible] the Supreme Court of the United [illegible] parties have done well to leave it to [illegible] tion of such a man as Judge McLean. [illegible] further that the Judge is expected to [illegible] in a few days to meet the commissioners [illegible] two branches of the Methodist Episcopal [illegible]
N. Y. Com[illegible]

Newspapers in California.—There are [illegible] lished in California, says the Marysville Express, thirty-eight news-papers, twelve of which [illegible] lies, one a tri-weekly, two semi-weeklies, and [illegible] balance are weeklies. Sixteen of the [illegible] ed in San Francisco, four in Sacramento, [illegible] Marysville, two in Stockton, and two in [illegible] ville. Three are printed in foreign [illegible] and two devoted to two different [illegible] Among them four are called Journals, [illegible] them are Heralds, and two Republicans. [illegible] weekly circulation, 160,000.

The York (Pa.) Free Press announces [illegible] death of Mr. John Grissinger, at L. wanting the 98th year of his age. He was a [illegible] the revolution, and leaves, as near as [illegible] certained, 382 relatives, viz: 11 children, [illegible] grandchildren, 243 great-grandchildren, [illegible] great-great-grandchildren.

John Mitchell and John Martin, two of the Irish political exiles to Australia, have made their escape, and will probably soon reach this country.

New use for Potato Vines.—P. A. Strobel, of the Americus Female Institute, sends to the Georgia Telegraph the following:

It may not be known to all of your readers that the sweet potato vine may be saved during the winter and used the following spring, in propagating a new crop. I have tried the experiment during this year, to my entire satisfaction, and therefore feel it my duty to communicate the result for the benefit of the public. In the fall (any time before frost) the vines may be cut in any convenient length, and placed, in layers, with the surface of the earth, to the depth of two or eighteen inches, cover the vines, *whilst dry*, with partially rotted straw, (either pine straw will answer) to the depth of six inches, and cover the whole with a *light soil* about two inches deep. In this way the vines will keep [illegible] the winter, and in the spring they will put out sprouts as abundantly as the potato itself was bedded. The draws or sprouts can be put first, and the vine itself can be subsequently and used as we generally plant slips. This experiment is worthy the consideration of farmers as it will save a great many seed potatoes, particularly on large plantations, which can be used for feeding. Let every farmer, however, make the experiment for himself, and be governed by the result.

An Incident in Married Life.—Some thirty years since a couple of loving ones were married a short distance from this city, and soon after the husband went to sea. A few months passed by and the young wife received news that the ship in which her husband had sailed was lost at sea, and all hands had perished. This report was subsequently corroborated. Time rolled on, and after the lapse of some seven years the widow married an industrious and hard-working mechanic, who for a long time past has been and still is employed by a firm in Cornhill. The last marriage proved a happy one to both parties, and no words passed between them as pleasantly as could be desired until some days since, when, to their great surprise, the first husband of the lady made his appearance and claimed his wife. Legal advice was consulted by both parties, and the result was that the lady felt herself compelled to return to her first husband, much to the regret of the other, whose home is now desolate.—*Boston Post.*

The New Testament in Chinese.—A movement has been set on foot by the Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, Mr. Thompson, and others, in England, to procure a million of copies of the New Testament in Chinese, for distribution among the insurgents. The cost will be £12,000. Mr. Thompson gives 1,000 copies, and Mr. [illegible] 500.

Rather Bitter.—A bachelor's reply to a young lady, who significantly sent him, as a present, some wormwood:

I'm glad your gift is not a miss.
Much worse might me befall;
The wormwood's bad alone, but were
The wormwood with the gall.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1853.

...A FOR THE RAIL ROAD.—We refer with ... to the second letter from Professor Em... which we publish to-day, in which he says ... fully that we ought to build the Western ... for the sake of the Deep River Coal ... remark from one proverbially ... Professor Emmons. It should ... determination to go ahead, either ... foreign aid.

THE COAL QUESTION.—We understand that ... to the value of the coal mines on ... will soon receive a further and proba... discussion, in a forthcoming Report ... Jackson of Boston, who we are assured is ... highest authorities, on the subject, if ... highest, in the United States. Dr. Jack... Texas, recently spent several weeks in a ... examination of the coal fields, and is ... preparing for publication the result of his ... operations. We will not anticipate his Report ... further than to state what we have heard from a ... person, that he did not hesitate to speak of ... coal deposits as of great value.

We hope soon to have a copy of his Report.

In the mean time, we add a few facts, the re... of the practical experience in mining of our ... Scotch friend who contributed an article for the ... Observer of Thursday last, (for which see first ... of Weekly Observer.) He now informs us, ...

"For practical purposes, it is immaterial whether ... is found to exist in a "basin" or in a "seam," ... the two outcrops, say Northern and South... happen to be not more than two or three ... apart. Because, where the distance is great... enough, or deepest part of the basin, will ... found to be too deep to be worked with profit. ... may, as a general rule, that the dip is ... near the outcrop, and becomes less and ... farther you advance from the outcrop; but ... equally true of a seam as of a basin, ex... where the outcrops happen to be within two ... miles of each other. When this is the ... dips can be followed each way until they ... and for a short distance form a level. But ... instances are rarely found, and when found ... mines are worked at great disadvantage, owing ... accumulation of water in the trough.

"The coal mines about Glasgow, in Scotland, ... below the river Clyde for the trough, or ba... Yet the quality of the coal is not in all re... the same on each side. And a portion of ... trough or basin, about 600 feet below the ... the river, is left unworked, as a "march," ... boundary, and of course is valueless to the own... The safety of the mines requires that the ... be left undisturbed in the basin, because, if ... mine should run into the other, the lower vein ... be drowned with the water from the higher; ... this goes in part to sustain the position that ... practical purposes a seam of coal is as good as ... basin, unless the basin could be found just where ... was wanted, or within the distance above stated. ... mines on opposite sides of the Clyde are ... by Dickson & Ferry and the Duke of Ha... on the South, and by Wilson of Dalmar... and Colin Dunlop of the Clyde Iron Works, ... ers, on the North, all of whom, we have ... visit, would prefer a seam of coal, or, if a ba... under the sea, or so deep as to keep off ... bers.

"The Glasgow coal mines, in Lanarkshire, are ... ally one in Scotland, we believe, that have a ... defined ascertained basin that admits of be... worked on both sides.

"In the Duke of Portland's mines at Kilmar... Ayrshire, to Col. Blair's, at Dalry, includ... Shewalton, Dowro, Fergus Hill, Birkipp, ... Ferry's, running from South to North 8 miles, ... no fee has yet been found.

"In Stevenston mines to Glenburk, including ... Cunnock, Galston, and Muirkirk, running ... West to East a distance of 40 miles, no basin ... been found, and if it exists at all it is under ... Yet all these mines have been worked ... less profitably for 50 or 100 years.

"Apply these remarks to the Deep River Coal ... and the Western Rail Road, and you may ... why the croakings about a *Basin* or *an*... should retard our onward progress to pros...

CARRIAGE MAKING.—The people of North ... are emphatically a riding people, and ... the best of it they ride in home-made ... In all parts of the State we see notices ... carriages intended for exhibition at the State ... this week. We have seen one, a very hand... Buggy, made by Messrs. Pier & Branin of ... town, which will be at the Fair on Wednes... Thursday.

When at their establishment a few months ago, ... after they had commenced business, we ... them employing six hands. Now they ... thirteen, and are in search of more. The ... piece of finished work about their shop was ... buggy above mentioned, and that is sold. ... thing they make is engaged before finished, ... they have now large orders on hand. When ... remembered that there are two other older ... more extensive establishments in this place, ... A. McKethan's and A. H. Whitfield's,) it ... be admitted that people ride in these parts. ... Deep River Coal is used in Messrs. Pier & ... 's forges.

Curious Article for the Fair.—Mr. L. F. ... showed us the other day an article de... by him for the Fair (fair) at Raleigh next ... It is a cradle which rocks by machinery, ... the same time discourses delightful music. ... carries a fly-brush with a constant and ... motion. Mr. W. says he can afford them ... at $15 each, music and all. This is cheap ... we take into consideration that the machine ... save the attendance of a servant during the ... 's slumbers.

Mr. H. Harbaugh, Architect, intends sending ... very nice Drawings for exhibition at the Fair. ... Mr. David Gee, hat-manufacturer, will ex... silk hats of his make.—*North Carolinian.*

CONSISTENCY.—The North Carolinian charges us with supporting Mr. Fillmore in 1848 when he had not retracted the free-soil and abolition doctrines contained in his Erie letter. We shall not stop to inquire whether Mr. Fillmore ever wrote such a letter, though we believe that the charge was based upon an *anonymous* communication in the Washington Union in 1848, but merely call the Carolinian's attention to the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Fillmore to Judge Gayle of Alabama, dated, July 31, 1848, a few weeks after his nomination for the Vice Presidency:

"I have none of my congressional documents here, they being at my former residence in Buffalo, nor have I access to any papers or *memoranda* to refresh my recollection; but I think at some time while in Congress I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was, that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That by the constitution of the United States the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to enjoy it; and if they regarded it as an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the remedy. I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view."

The Carolinian will thus see that the difference between us is this: We supported Mr. Fillmore, standing in 1848, upon the ground occupied by those Northern men who with him supported the Compromise in 1850. The Carolinian, a paper which was shocked at the bare supposition of Scott's appointing a free-soiler to office, leagues itself with Gates, Dix, Van Buren, and the rest of the abolition candidates in 1848, and opponents of the Compromise in 1850.

Further, the Carolinian has a very distinct recollection of a letter said to have been written by Mr. Fillmore in 1838, but entirely forgets the one from which the above extract is made. Is this Southern justice to one who stood by the South in the trying scenes of 1850?

THE CABINET.—The Washington Union, in a long, laudatory article on the President's policy, says:—

"The result was a cabinet of honest and capable men, representing in their antecedents, the different sections into which the party had been divided."

That is just what the Whigs here charge, and what the Locofocos deny.

The President's organ frankly confesses that the Cabinet is made up of free-soilers, disunionists, strict constructionists, loose ditto, &c., &c., all united for the sake of the spoils.

Let it be remembered that President Pierce was elected upon the Union sentiment of the democratic party.—*Washington Union.*

And let it be remembered that his policy for preserving the Union is the very singular one of appointing its foes to offices.

THE BARNBURNERS.—These peculiar friends of the President and the "natural allies" of Southern Locofocos are keeping company in New York from which their own character can be fairly judged. The National (N. Y.) Democrat says:

"The rabid leaders of the Abolition party, headed by Gerrit Smith and others of his stamp, lately held their State meeting at Canastota, New York. The usual amount of fanatic blasphemy and detestable doctrines adorned the proceedings. The Constitution was the great theme of their maniac ridicule, nor could the most *ultra* French socialist object that their platform did not give him room for his peculiar creed.

"Now remark, and let it be iterated and reiterated into the ear of the National Democracy and all other supporters of the Constitution. Contrary to their usual habit, they did not nominate any State tickets—alleging, in excuse, that the *majority of the Democratic party here* PRINCIPLES IDENTICAL WITH THEIR OWN; they would not, therefore, diminish the chances of their friends—the BOLTING SOFTS OF SYRACUSE! The objection to John P. Hale appeared to be that he was an open friend to the Freesoil interest—a consistent man, who does not wear a cloak to win the spoils. Mr. Gerrit Smith and his friends are of opinion that John Van Buren, advancing his abolitionism under the flimsy veil of his Barnburner and Soft associates, can do far more for the treason which it is their infernal object to advance. So the game goes."

Those who remember the terrible denunciations with which the Wilmington Journal and the North Carolinian visited Gen. Scott for a supposed inclination to appoint freesoilers to office, will be somewhat surprised to know that those papers are now leagued with men "whose principles are identical" with those of Gerrit Smith and Garrison. We suppose, however, it is all in the way of Locofoco "progress."

The Secretary of War, Col. Davis, has published a letter to deny that he had used expressions hostile to Messrs. Bronson & O'Conner, of the N. Y. Custom House, and in favor of the N. Y. free soilers. This shows that the Cabinet is not a unit in regard to Secretary Guthrie's disgraceful letter.

MORE FAILURES.—Simeon Draper, a great banker in Wall street, and other smaller lights of that locality, have failed. The tightness of the money market has knocked down stocks to such an extent that the brokers are unable to realize on them except at ruinous rates.

A despatch of the 14th says,

"There is quite an excitement in Wall street. Failures are talked of and whispered about in all circles. It is said that many are quivering, and further smashes to a considerable extent are daily looked for. The excitement has risen to an unusual pitch."

A PRIZE FIGHT.—One of those disgusting exhibitions, a fight for a wager of $2000, took place near New York on Wednesday last, in the presence of from 3000 to 5000 loafers and rowdies. The parties were Sullivan and Morrissey. And after 37 rounds Morrissey was unable to stand, having been awfully beaten.

Morrissey died two days afterwards of the wounds received in the fight.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Canada with news to the 1st inst.

The difficulties between Russia and Turkey are still unsettled. The English and French fleets had crossed the Dardanelles and anchored opposite Constantinople, but it was still believed that hostilities would not take place.

It was said that the French Government had received a pacific communication from the Emperors at Olmutz. The Emperors it was also understood, would discuss the Koszta affair. It was rumored that France approves the policy of Austria, and is ready to join her.

Cotton had declined ¼ to ⅛, and was very dull, holders pressing sales. Sales of the week 34,000 bales. Flour had materially advanced, with still upward tendency.

Money was higher, the rate of interest being advanced to 5 per cent. It was only 2 a few months ago.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

The Locofocos have, as usual, carried the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, by large majorities.

COL. BENTON'S ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—Col. Benton has been writing and speaking in favor of a central route, via Walker's pass, for the proposed rail road to California. The expedition of Lieut. Beale has passed over that route from the frontiers of California, in the short space of forty-nine travelling days, "and found the whole way, (says the delighted Colonel,) good for any sort of a road, wagon or rail, and plenty of good passes through all the way. They often travelled fifty miles a day, which tells of itself what sort of a country it is to travel in."

The N. Y. Commercial says:

"A correspondence has come to light between Mr. Benton and Postmaster General Campbell, which shows that the latter gentleman does not agree with his co-laborers in the science of political conchology, and does not now believe that a soft shell is worthy of a place in the spoils museum. Mr. Benton had recommended Mr. H. F. Watson for postmaster at St. Louis. The appointment was not made; a correspondence between Mr. Benton and Mr. Campbell ensued, and on the 28th of September last, only five days prior to Mr. Guthrie's "entire unanimity" letter, the Postmaster General assigns as a reason for not appointing Mr. Benton's nominee, that "it has been represented that Mr. Watson was engaged in the free-soil movement of 1848, and signed a public call for a meeting of the friends of free soil."

And yet John A. Dix, and many others well known to have been "engaged in the free soil movement of 1848," *have been* appointed to high offices.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church has been discussing the proper course to be pursued in regard to the late Bishop Ives of this Diocese, and the legality of the election of Rev. Dr. Atkinson as his successor. The course of the N. C. Convention had been sustained at length by Rev. Dr. Mason, Judge Ruffin, and others, and opposed by Hon. Murray Hoffman, of N. Y. and others. Finally, a Canon applicable to the case was adopted, and no further impediment exists to the consecration of Dr. Atkinson.

The credentials of Rev. Mr. Davis, as Bishop of South Carolina, had been signed. He and Dr. Atkinson will be consecrated during the session of the Convention.

Important Telegraphic Arbitration Case.—An important arbitration case was to be argued at Philadelphia yesterday, before Messrs. Pettigrew and Daniel Lord, distinguished lawyers of Charleston and New York, to settle certain charges against Amos Kendall and associates, of improper and secret appropriation to their own use of some $50,000 of funds belonging to the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company. A report by Messrs. Cuyler, McCrery and Mowry, asserts the facts alleged against Kendall to be true. The charges were preferred by a New York stockholder.

We are glad to hear of this suit, having long been satisfied that *somebody* was robbing our Telegraph company.

The receipts of the Baltimore & Ohio rail road for the year ending Sept. 30th amounted to $2,404,766 83, against $1,647,186 42 for the year ending Sept. 30th 1852. Increase $730,580 42.

The transportation over this road may be imagined by an examination of some of the leading items, for the last month viz: Coal 33,317 tons; flour 65,963 bbls; grain 1031 tons; granite 712 tons; iron and iron ore 1284 tons; live stock 733 tons; pork and bacon 770 tons; wool 241 tons; tobacco 1987 hhds.; &c.

AWFUL.—The N. Y. Sun publishes the names of upwards of five thousand retailers of liquor in that city who keep their shops open on Sunday.

What next?—Lucy Stone mentions as one of the six objections to a woman's being married, that she loses the control of her children.

N. O. Pic.

Miss Lucy prefers, we suppose, that women should remain single, *and* have the control of their children.

Superior Court is in session this week, Judge Saunders presiding. We learn the docket was large, and a great many civil cases could not be reached. The most important case tried was Brooks vs. King, action for fraudulently removing a debtor out of the State: Judgement in favor of Plaintiff for $1,160.—*Salem Press.*

High Prices.—Some time since a likely young negro man, belonging to the estate of the late John King, of this county, a field hand, but of extraordinary qualities, sold for $1500; and the other day, another,—a likely, young blacksmith, owned by Mr. E. Transu, brought $2,000, cash.

Salem Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Movements of the Cabinet.—Secretary Guthrie and Peter G. Washington arrived here yesterday, and are at the Astor house. Mr. Dobbin has left for Washington.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.

Severe Weather in New Hampshire.—A letter dated Gorham, N. H., Oct. 12th, says that Mount Washington is covered with snow to the depth of 8 feet. It has also been snowing in the towns around the mountain for several days past. The thermometer stood last week upon the mountain at zero.

Election of Lieutenant Colonel.—On Thursday the 22d ult. an election was held at the Court House, in this town, for Lieut. Colonel of the 33d Reg't N. C. Militia. It resulted as follows:

Capt. Nathan King received 221 votes.
William G. Barber " 110 "
Jesse Carver " 110 "

Capt. King was therefore elected.

N. Carolinian.

COLUMBUS, (O.) Oct. 12.

Ohio Election.—The election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and other State officers, took place here yesterday. So far as returns have come in, the indications are that Medill, Democratic Governor, is elected by about 30,000 majority—together with nearly all the other prominent officers. The vote was small on both sides.

The Telegraphic despatch which announced the death of Judge Dargan, the Chief Justice of Alabama, was erroneous. The Judge was prostrated by yellow fever, but is recovering.

The Cubans in New York are making arrangements to receive with honor, D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, and his lady. On Saturday evening several hundred met for that purpose. Don. Ygnacio Belen Parez was called to the chair to organise the meeting, and Don Portiro Valiente was elected President, and Don J. B. Luna, Secretary. The President bore testimony to the very valuable and efficient services of Mr. Barringer. Messrs. Bettancourt, Sanchez and Thrasher spoke earnestly in praise of Mr. B. and lady and it was resolved to present them with an address and some suitable gift on their arrival.

Lock Jaw.—The Democratic Press is suffering from Lock Jaw produced by Guthrie's letter to Bronson.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The N. Y. "Courier" remarks of Mr. Guthrie's letter what almost every body feels, and says:

"As far as our knowledge goes, it is in its entire spirit and in the condition of things which it reveals, without exception the most degrading, pitiable, and despicable communication which has ever been sent from any one important officer of this Republic to another. It covers the whole nation with shame, except its authors, for they must be shameless."

The N. Y. "Sun," favorable to the Administration, remarks upon Mr. Guthrie's letter:

The letter, if written as published, shows that President Pierce still hopes to harmonize the party by means of the "spoils." This is not keeping strictly to his Inaugural doctrine that "a claim to office," for party services, is what the people of a republic should never recognize. Secretary Guthrie commits a grievous error when he undertakes to prescribe any other rule for Mr. Bronson than *fitness* on the part of those appointed. We strongly deprecate the growing disposition of the Federal Government to extend its control over State and municipal affairs; and we would rejoice with all our heart, if there were a prospect that public opinion would so emphatically pronounce against the practice of making Federal offices engines for swaying local politics, that no National Administration would henceforth dare to lavish its patronage upon the idle, unprincipled and factious men who disturb and corrupt the administration of Municipal and State affairs in every part of the Union; but if the Administration wish to drive out the Collector, they should proceed boldly. This course would secure at least some respect, even if it failed to win approval. We trust Mr. Bronson will not, since matters have assumed their present shape, gratify such a clique of hungry expectants by resigning. His true course is to continue in the faithful discharge of his duties, and should he fail to give satisfaction to the powers at Washington, let them take the responsibility of his dismissal. It is certainly not his policy to relieve them of a portion of their difficulty by stepping out upon what might by the majority be considered an insufficient hint.

The Sultan's Block for the Washington Monument.—We learn that a block of marble is now in Constantinople, waiting for a conveyance to the United States, intended by the Sultan as a testimony of his respect for the character and memory of Washington. The carving and inscription are richly gilded. In the centre of what is called the toogra, is the monogram or cypher of the sovereign, and is equivalent to the arms of other countries. It contains the legend: "Abd ul Majid Khan, son of Sultan Mahmoud Khan. May his victories be perpetuated." To the right of the toogra is a sprig of fresh roses, which is the particular sign of the present young Sultan. Beneath this are two lines in the Turkish language (which is thus translated into English,) with the date of the hegira, 1,269, A. D., 1853: To aid in the perpetuation of the friendship existing between the two countries, Abd ul Majid Khan's name is written on the Monument of Washington."

Washington Sentinel.

The Mania for Travelling is at its height. The New York Journal of Commerce thus refers to some of its manifestations in that city:

The pressure of travel on our principal thoroughfares, is prodigious. Steamboats and railroad cars are crowded to excess. It seems as if every body was on the move. Between New Haven and this city, which is not our greatest thoroughfare, there are six trains per day, each way, and one steamboat each way, and they are insufficient for the convenient accommodation of the public. The Express train which left here at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, had thirteen passengers and two baggage cars, all drawn by one engine. The train which left New Haven at 25 minutes before 10 yesterday morning—or rather, which ought to have left here at that time—arrived here about half-past 2, with 12 passenger and two baggage cars. The earnings of each of these trains must have approached $1,000. All the trains are heavy—so much so that they are habitually behind their time.

Visiters at Niagara.—During the present season, 47,000 persons have crossed the bridge leading to Goat Island, and paid their tribute of 25 cents each. The number is about 20,000 larger than last year. A portion of this large revenue might profitably be laid out in furnishing accommodations for wayfarers on Goat Island—a few more seats would be a blessing.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday afternoon last, by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. DUNCAN McLAURIN, of the firm of D. & W. McLaurin, to Miss ELIZABETH ECCLES, daughter of John D. Eccles, Esq.

At Christ Church, Raleigh, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Smedes, the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. MARGARET NELSON, of Raleigh.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst., FLORA McALISTER, second daughter of Neill and Mary McDugald, aged 6 years.

At his residence in Alabama, on the 30th ult., after an illness of two days, from Rheumatism in the heart, Mr. STERLING CAIN, second son of Mr. William Cain, Sr., of Orange county.

In Anson county, on the 30th ult., JOHN LEE, aged about 75 years. Also, on the 27th, Mrs. FRANCES BITTLE, wife of John H. Bittle, in the 46th year of her age. Also, on the 11th inst., ALFRED S. REDFEARN

The sweeper of the cars on the Central Railroad at Albany found a package of three thousand dollars which some passenger had unconsciously dropped on the floor. The honest man immediately sought out the loser, going from one hotel to another, until he found him. For this service the magnanimous person offered the poor man one dollar!

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 17.

BACON—		8 a 9	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba,		26 a 28
CANDLES—E. F.		16 a 17	New Orleans,		27½ a 30
Adamantine		30 a 35	NAILS—		5½ a 6
Sperm		50 a	OILS—Linseed,		80 a
COFFEE—Rio,		12 a 13	Tanners',		60 a 70
Laguira,		12½ a 13½	SALT—		
St. Domingo,		10 a 11	Liv'p. (sack,)		2 00 a 2 25
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Strictly prime,		9¼ a 9¾	SEED—		
Prime,		9¼ a 9¾	Flaxseed,		1 00 a 1 10
Fair,		9 a	Clover, per lb.		12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—			SHOT—		
Gunny,		13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,		2 00 a
Dundee,		12 a 14	Buck,		2 25 a
Burlaps,		10 a 12	SPIRITS—		
COTTON YARNS—			Peach Brandy,		50 a 60
No. 5 to 10,		17 a 18	Apple "		45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—			N. C. Whiskey,		35 a 40
Brs. Sheetings,		7½ a 8	Northern "		a
Osnaburgs,		9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,		40 a
FEATHERS—		40 a	Jam'ca Rum,		$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—			Fr. Brandy,		$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 85	a 6 00	American Gin,		30 a 40
Fine,	5 60	a 5 70	Holland do.		1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	5 25	a 5 40	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,		11 a 12
Corn,		65 a 70	Crushed,		10 a 11
Wheat,		95 a	St. Croix,		9 a
Oats,		50 a	Porto Rico,		7 a 9
Peas,		70 a 80	New Orleans,		6 a 8
Rye,		90 a	TALLOW—		10 a
HIDES—Dry,		7 a 8	TOBACCO—		
Green,		3 a 4	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,		8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		5 a	WHITE LEAD		$2½ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,		6 a	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,		4 a	8 x 10,		2¼ a 2½
LARD,		10 a 11	10 x 12,		2¼ a
LEAD,		8¼ a 9	WOOL—		22 a 23

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon continues to arrive freely; quotations are about extremes.

Cotton.—The latter part of the week prices gave way. Manufacturers continue in the ascendant in purchasing.

Flour—No change to notice.

Rye in demand at the advanced figures.

Feathers.—The demand is much greater than the receipt.

Fruit.—Dry peeled Peaches 2 25 to 2 50 per bushel. Apples 75.

Spirits 56. Turpentine 3 50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Spirits Turpentine 66. Cotton declining, and no sales above 10 cts. for middling.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine 3 80. Spirits 60. Rosin 1 15 to 1 25. Tar 2 25 to 2 50. Hay 1 20. Bacon—hog round 10. Lard 13. Mullets 5 50. Cotton 9¾ to 10. Salt 50. Timber $8. Lumber $7.

Cotton.—Some small parcels received since our last review, but the article is dull, and there seems to be no buyers in market.

Wilmington Price Current, Oct. 14.

At Charleston, cotton has further declined. Sales at 8¾ to 10¼, principally at 9¼.

At Cheraw, sales of 215 bales cotton during the week, at 8¾ to 10, chiefly at 9¾ to 9¾.

At New York, on Friday last, cotton dull and lower. Flour: sales of 9000 bbls. at 6 87 to $7 for State and Ohio and 7 12 to 7 25 for Southern. Wheat: sales of 40,000 bushels at 150 cts. for Western white and 153 for Southern. Corn: sales of 20,000 bushels at 85 for mixed, and 88 for yellow.

Total receipts of cotton 83,913 bales, against 186,601 last year. Decrease 102,688.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 12, 14, 15—Strs Fanny Lutterloh, Alice, and Rowan, (of Lutterloh's Line,) with two Tows, and goods for A J O'Hanlon, H A London & Co, H & E J Lilly, C E Leete, W F Watts & Co, J G Cook, D & W McLaurin, T J Johnson, P Taylor, E L & J A Pemberton, John W Baker, E J Hale & Son, Pope & Pitman, W Draughon, Hall & Bollinger, J & T Waddill, O H Dockery, S W Tillinghast, W McNeill, C Goddard, Mrs C Ward, J W Wright, A W Steel, Cook & Johnson, B Rose, Richard Manf Co, W F Watts & Co, A A McKethan, R W Kinlaw & Co, A Coats & Co, W H Autry, Troy & Marsh.

Str Evergreen, (Frank & Jerry Line,) with boat A B Chesnutt in tow, and goods for W F Moore, D F Dalton, E H & C L Banner, Lash & Moore, Marshall & Parker, S T Hawley & Son, A A McKethan, D Murphy, Brown & Thompson, T Pemberton, W A Lash, G Womack, Smith, Clark & Swain, Union Manf Co, Rankin & McLean, J Lyon, Wall & McDonald, G W Harris, A Lomax, C N McAdoo, J W Shire, T Kirk & Co, J Lassiter, Meroney & Burkhead, G Mendenhall, J H Hall, Hunt & Adderton, D N Dalton, P Shemwell, G Lauder, Starr & Williams, D McLaughlin, R T Long, B Julian, W J McConnell, R & A Murphy, D Murphy, W A Lash, J Hussey, W J T Jenkins & Co, E H & L Banner, D Beard, Houston & Overby, J P H Ross, G E Yates, M Davis, J & T Waddill, Wilson & Stafford, J P Worth, M Boger, A A Holt, Cook & Johnson, Hall & Sackett, D C McIntyre, Rev J J Smith, M A Baker, D Lewis, W J Bryant, S Nichols, J Baker, Sr, J T Smith, Worth & Elliott, Beaver Creek Co, Mr Long, C E Leete, Dr J Sanders, J Lindley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct 11—Schr C C Stratton from Philadelphia. 13—Schr Dacotah from New York.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 36Y

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon,

Hams, Sides and Shoulders, a superior article, on consignment and in store. For sale in quantities to suit, by B. ROSE.

Oct. 15, 1853. 36-3t

15 hhds. Molasses, in excellent order, for sale. Apply to

B. ROSE.

Oct. 15, 1853. 36-3t

BUTTER.

75 FIRKINS *prime* Mountain Butter.
Cranberries.

GEO. McNEILL & CO.

Oct. 17. 36-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale 1850 acres of LAND in Montgomery county, N. C., lying on Pee Dee River, within half a mile of Swift Island, where there are two Merchant Mills and Cotton Factory, and which is to be the terminus of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. This land produces Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Oats, &c. A large portion is of the best quality of River low grounds. On the premises there are a good Dwelling House, Cotton Gin, Barn, and all other necessary out-houses. Any one who may purchase the above named land may also buy at private sale 10 or 12 likely NEGROES, a good stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, &c., together with a large quantity of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder and Hay, a set of Blacksmith Tools, and a full supply of Farming Tools. Give us an early call or you may lose a bargain.

A. H. RICHARDSON.
ELIZER TILLMAN.

Swift Island P. O., Oct. 8, 1853. 36-3t

Blanks for sale here.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

OCTOBER 12th, 1853.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the Stockholders at the Principal Bank and Branches on and after the 1st November next.

36-4t[N] H. R. SAVAGE, Cashier.

PERFUMERY, &c.

J. N. SMITH has just received and offers for sale a selected stock of Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, &c., consisting of the following, viz:

Genuine Eurina Cologne, (pints and half pints); Bay Water; Lubins Extr. for the Handkerchief; Bandoline Or Marrow; Pomades; Macassar and Bears Oil; Old Brown Windsor; Lows Honey; Palm, Castile and Fancy Soaps; Military Shaving, Barber's Blocks and Shaving Cream; Wostenholm's Razors; English and French Hair, Flesh, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Badger and fine Bristle Shaving Brushes; Buffalo, English Horn, Fine Ivory and Infant's Combs; Pearl, Ivory and Russian Leather Porte Monnaies; Bohemian Cologne Bottles; Cut Glass Pincents; Otto Rose; Lip Salve; Powder Puffs; Toilet Powder; Meen Fan; Lily White; Chalk Balls; Phelon's and Roussel's Hair Dye; Preston Salts; Mouth Aromas; Indelible Ink, &c. Also, superior Cologne in Bottles or by the quart.

Oct. 17. 36-tf

A general assortment of Oils, viz:

WINTER SPERM,
Whale, Tanners',
Refined Rape Seed Oil, and
Linseed Oil. For sale by

B. ROSE

Oct. 15, 1853. 36-3t

100 ACRES.

I AM determined to sell my Plantation, and if not previously sold, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 5th of November next, my tract of well improved LAND, containing one hundred acres, situated two miles from Floral College, immediately on the main road leading to Fayetteville.

This land is acknowledged to be the best land for the growth of cotton or grain of any kind that can be named in Robeson county, and nearly all in a high state of cultivation. My land yields annually from eight to twelve heavy bales of Cotton and about three hundred bushels of Corn, besides as many Peas, Potatoes, &c. &c. as are wanted on a small farm;—in half mile of two good Cotton Gins.

There is a comfortable log dwelling situated in a beautiful oak grove, with all necessary out buildings convenient, and an *excellent* Well of water in the yard.

Apply to me on the premises, or by letter directed to Floral College, N. C. Terms easy.

DANIEL KELLY.

Oct. 3, 1853. 36*ts

1200 Acres of LAND for sale.

THE subscriber offers twelve hundred acres of Land for sale. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and it also offers great inducements to those disposed to embark in the Turpentine and Lumber business, as it is well timbered and a large proportion of it is woodland. It is located in the lower end of Richmond county, about equidistant from Laurel Hill and Floral College, not more than five miles from either. Laurinburgh High School is also near.

I have constituted Alexander McLean, Esq. my agent during my absence, to whom all communications on the matter may be addressed at Gillispolis P. O., Floral College. Luther Blue, who resides near the premises, will take pleasure in exhibiting them to any one who may be disposed to examine them.

J. G. BLUE.

Oct. 14, 1853. 36*tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WISHING to remove to his place in Randolph, the subscriber offers for sale the one he now occupies in Moore. It is about 10 miles above Carthage, near the F. & W. Plank Road, and about three from Deep River, situated on Buffalo Creek, (noted for fertile soil,) and is well divided between low ground, meadow land, and upland. It is well watered, and contains about 335 acres, more or less. About as much more of a similar quality adjoining, for sale.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to an examination. MARK RUSSELL.

Carthage, Oct. 12, 1853. 36*3t

Carolinian three times.

F. & W. P. R. COMPANY.

DIVIDEND No. 6.

THE Stockholders in this Co. will be paid their 6th Dividend, of $2 per share, or 4 per cent., on application at the Co's Office on and after the 15th inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

Oct. 12, 1853. 35-2t

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

GROCERIES.

I have on hand for sale—

50 bags Rio and Java COFFEE,
5 hhds. Clarified and Brown SUGAR,
Also, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
350 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 boxes Candles,
10 boxes assorted Candles,

A good supply of Tea, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Soap, Rope, Bagging, Leather, Flour, Bacon, and every article kept in the Grocery line.

W. F. MOORE

Oct. 12, 1853. 35-3w

MULES.

WE have four excellent young Mules, well broke and true, for sale. Apply to

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Oct. 8. 35-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

5000 LBS. BACON,
2000 lbs. Mountain BUTTER.
For sale by ORRELL & WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 13, 1853. 35-2t

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE undersigned continues to act as Attorney for drawing Pensions, payable at this Agency.

Claims for Pension, Bounty Land, or any other Military claim against the United States, secured.

The highest *cash price* paid for all Land Warrants for a *Northern concern.*

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1853. 35-3m

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from the Stable of the subscriber, on Sunday night last, one Sorrel MARE, four years old, of the middle size, tolerable likely, has a white spot on her forehead, one of her fore feet rather inclined to stand out. No marks of gear recollected. I will pay a reward of Ten Dollars for her delivery to me, or $25 for the mare with sufficient evidence to convict the scamp who stole her.

ISAAC S. WILLIS.

Bladen county, 3½ miles above McKay's Mills, on the Republican Road.

Oct. 11, 1853. 35-3t

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a never-failing remedy for Complaints of the Stomach Indigestion, and Sick Headaches.—This extraordinary medicine will effect cures after every other remedy has been tried in vain. Persons suffering in any way from general debility, sick headaches, bile, stomach or liver complaints, may rest assured that a course of these pills will effect a radical cure, however bad their cases may be, as it is confidently asserted that this medicine acts so directly upon the mainsprings of life, that no disease, however severe, can resist its influence. Every one, therefore, who is subject to any of the above mentioned disorders should have recourse to Holloway's Pills.

Sold by the Proprietor 244 Strand, near Temple Bar, London and by all respectable venders of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37 cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOFRAY, 54 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. E. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	Avon E. Hall,
H. L. Myrover,	J. G. Shepherd,
Thos. S. Lutterloh,	Wm. Warden,
John H. Cook,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	John D. Williams,
A. A. McKethan,	C. Benbow,
Geo. McNeill,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Steedman,	Wm. McIntyre,
James Kyle.	

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE, }

The plan of Mutual Insurance must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here, —showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organized applications to the amount of $110,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ GEO. W. LAWRENCE is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

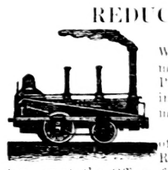
GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
Feb'y 7, 1853. 60tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds—flooring, wide boards, weatherboards, scantling, laths, &c.; some of which is partly seasoned. Also, a large assortment of refuse; will sell refuse boards *at the mill* at $1 per M., scantling at $2 and good edged boards at $3. Sawed staves, seasoned. Bills filled at short notice.

JONES & BARBEE.
Greenwood, Cumberland, N. C., Aug. 4, 1853. [15tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 31Y

LEATHER BANDS,

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 31tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore.

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Couch Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

49Y]

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
July 22, 1853. 13-tf

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, Jr.
J. F. MARSH.
May 23, 1853. 97tf

At Reduced Prices.

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, &c.

EDWARD K. TRYON,

134 No. 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURER and Importer of Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Rifle Locks, Barrels, and materials for Gun Makers' use.

Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

July, 1853. 11*10t

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. UTLEY.
May 31, 1852 95tf

SALES OF LOTS ON

Beaufort Harbor.

THE Carolina City Land Company will sell to the highest bidder on their premises, at White Hall, on Monday the 31st day of October next, a large number of valuable Lots.

The lands of this Company front about two miles on the most accessible and best part of the Harbor, and are considered the most valuable on it. They are in full view of the Ocean, and will be handsomely and conveniently laid out for business and pleasure. No improvement can be made with Central or Western Carolina, or the waters connected with the Harbor, without benefiting these lands. The Carolina City Company, aware of this fact, beg leave to say that they have no "agents or drummers in the Western part of the State" or any where else, offering to sell Lots at a low rate to secure influence, but that all the sales of their land are required, by the articles of agreement, to be to the highest bidder.

The gentlemen who compose this Company have made arrangements to improve their lands to the amount of about $50,000. During the winter and ensuing spring, a large Hotel will be built, Wharves, Turpentine Distilleries and a Steam Saw Mill will be put in operation.

There is excellent clay on the premises for making brick and also on the adjacent waters; and as experience has proved the importance of fire proof buildings in a commercial place, the board will not allow any but substantial fire proof buildings to be permanently erected on any lands they may sell.

To persons who may prefer, the board will lease lots for a term of years. They respectfully invite all persons in any way interested to be present at the sale and see for themselves. Especially mechanics; ship carpenters, brick masons, &c., as for them no richer harvest can be promised than the future prospects of Carolina City.

Terms of Sale.

One fourth cash—the balance in instalments at 12, 18 and 24 months, interest from date.

All letters on business of the Company address to John M. Rose, Sec'y, Fayetteville, N. C.

By order of the Board,

T. R. UNDERWOOD, President.
August 13, 1853. 19-2m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are receiving the largest stock of Goods we ever offered in this market, consisting in great varieties of

Hats and Caps.
Boots and Shoes.
Saddlery and Leather.
Hardware and Cutlery.
Wood and Iron Hollow Ware.
Bagging and Rope.
Cotton and Hemp Rope, ¼ to 1¼ inches.
Carpenters', Blacksmiths' and Coopers' Tools.
Nail Iron and Steel.
Ready-Made Clothing.
Staple Dry Goods. And
Groceries.

All these goods we want to exchange for Produce, Cash, or to RESPONSIBLE MEN on time.

J. & T. WADDILL,
Hay Street.
Sept. 18, 1852. 29tf

☞ Country Merchants will please call and examine our stock. J. & T. W.

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAS just returned from the North, with a much larger stock of Goods in his line than ever before offered by him in this place. Among his stock may be found—

WATCHES of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $185; Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings; a fine stock of Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Cuff Pins and Buttons; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Cups. Military Goods; Clocks; Plated Ware;

And almost every article usually kept in a Store of this kind, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

☞ Watches Repaired, as usual.

August 17, 1853. 20-3m

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high; is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.
July 27. 15-tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE.

1000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable PLANTATION in Robeson county, on both sides of the Lowrie Road, 16½ miles South West of Fayetteville and within half a mile of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment, which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pines, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land (about 100 acres), and in fact all is productive—superior to any in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Fayetteville, August 8, 1853. 17tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South-west of Lumberton, and eighteen from the Rail Road, and nine from Harlleesville, containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with fine improvements, well watered, remarkably healthy, and the best stand for a Store in the country, there having been one on it occasionally for the last thirty years;—with about one hundred and eighty acres of cleared land in a very high state of cultivation.

I will give the lands for the valued proceeds of them for two years, with the work of seven hands. I will divide the lands if desired, or if a larger tract is desired, there is a large tract of land adjoining it that can be bought on very reasonable terms.

Early application is desired.

ZACH. FULMORE.
Alfordsville, May 9th, 1853. 92tf

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.
May 23, 1853. 97tf

I HAVE received and opened the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., I ever offered for sale, all of which I will sell as low as any house in this place. My friends and customers, and all in want of Goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. PETER P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., September 1853. 28tf

Randolph Sheeting and Cotton Yarn,

For sale by WORTH & ELLIOTT.
April 1853. 87tf

New Fall Goods.

THE subscribers have just received and opened, at their Old Stand, a very large and handsome Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every style and quality Ladies' Dress Goods. Also, all styles of Goods for Gentlemen's wear: Fine Moleskin and other styles fashionable Dress Hats; Satin and Straw Bonnets; Boots and Shoes, etc.

☞ We call particular attention to a splendid assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

Of the very best material and workmanship.

In our stock may be found all Goods suited to the season, at the very lowest market prices. All in want of Goods in our line will please give us a call.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Hay St., Fayetteville, Sept. 26. 30tf

FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN
Sept. 1853. 30tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete; —all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York;) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 39tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square.
June 6, 1853. 200tf

New Drug Store.

Foulkes & Mac Rae,

DRUGGISTS,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, directly East of the Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

ARE now receiving a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, directly from Importers and Manufacturers, which they will sell to Physicians and Country Merchants at a very small advance.

They will keep constantly on hand, of the best quality, every variety of articles in their line, having made arrangements to that effect with established houses in New York.

Their Stock having been very carefully selected, and purchased for Cash, will enable them to recommend confidently all their Drugs, and to sell them at very low rates.

They solicit a reasonable share of the patronage of the public.

April 22, 1853. 88tf

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THE fine SUMMER RESIDENCE now occupied by Mr. J. E. Bryan, two miles West of town. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. John H. Cook or C. E. Leete. S. A. LEETE.
March 16, 1853. 77tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddelry &c., &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.
Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86-tf

TURPENTINE WANTED.

WE will pay until further notice, the highest cash price for Turpentine.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.
August 29, 1853. 23-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71Y

Valuable Town Lots For Sale.

ON Friday the 21st of October, I shall sell at public sale, a number of Town Lots situated at the Depot on the North Carolina Railroad where the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road crosses said Railroad. This Depot is in the south part of Guilford county, sixteen miles south-west of Greensborough, and 17 miles south-east of Salem; it is the highest point on the Railroad, in a healthy country, a Plank Road is already constructed from it to Fayetteville and constructing and extending westward through Salem to the mountain counties. This depot, being the nearest point on the Railroad to those counties and by Plank Road making it of easy access to them, must, if capital should concentrate at it, make it one of the most important depots on the North Carolina Railroad. Terms made known on day of sale. SOLOMON KENDALL.
September 6, 1853. G P 27-ts

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 28th of May last, a negro boy called CALVIN, nineteen years old, height about 5 feet 8 inches, weight about 160 lbs., a black negro, had ear rings in each ear when he left, no clothing recollected except a dark blue overcoat. This boy was purchased of Dr. John McNeill of Robeson county, about the 1st of May. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or if lodged in a Jail in this State. It is very probable he is in the neighborhood of his former owner.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 30. 7-tf

STEAMER HENRIETTA,

THROUGH from A. Wessell's wharf in Wilmington, to her old wharf in Fayetteville, with a sufficient number of Flats to accommodate those wishing to ship through or way freight. R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.
Sept. 9, 1853. 27tf

THE STEAMER "SUN."

THIS new and very light draught Steamer has commenced running, though not quite finished. She is taking freight, drawing only 13 inches water. She possesses superior advantages for low water service. She has also a large amount of warehouse, shed and wharf room, where Naval Stores or other freight may be stored with safety

R. M. ORRELL, Ag't
Sept. 10, 1853. 27tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS
Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

Notice to Merchants.

THROUGH BY DAY LIGHT.

THE swift and commodious Steamboat Alice, Capt. Sam'l Beery, will commence her regular semi-weekly trips between Fayetteville and Wilmington in a few days. Those who desire their goods with certainty and despatch will obtain them by shipping by her. Due notice of days and hours of departure from each place will be given. Goods consigned to J. R. Blossom, Agent, will be promptly and carefully forwarded, as usual.

August 1853. 23L 18tf

Pilot Mountain.

THIS Great Natural Curiosity is situated in Surry County, N. C., two miles west of the Stokes line, on the main road leading from Salem west—distance 25 miles, Germanton 18 miles, Bethany 17 miles, and within 3 miles of the Stage line from the above places across the Blue Ridge by Mount Airy to the Sulphur Springs in Virginia. The height of the Pilot Mountain says Prof. Caldwell) is 1750 feet above the level of Grassy Creek, which is the nearest stream. The view from the Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any other point in the Southern States, embracing Kings Mountain in York Dist., S. C., Parissis Mountain in Spartanburgh, S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville Dist., S. C., all of which are 100 miles or more distant; a full view of the Blue Ridge from North East to South West, and the Alleganny as far as the eye can reach, the Peaks of Otter, the Buffalo Hump, and many other points in Virginia. A view into four States can be had at the same time.

The Pilot for the last season has been much visited by strangers from all parts of the United States. The ascension to the Pinacle is now safe by steps and ladders from the House kept by the Subscriber, one and a half miles south of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle; a good Guide will always be ready to wait on strangers. No pains will be spared to wait on visitors and make them comfortable with every thing the country affords. The Stables are well supplied with corn, fodder and hay. Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring, the properties of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia. Inquire for the Subscriber's House, as he is the sole proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.
June 25, 1853. 9-tf

DeGuinon's Improved

NON-EXPLOSIVE LAMP,

FOR BURNING FLUID AND PINE OIL.

Patented January 6th, 1852.

THE subscribers having just received a lot of the above LAMPS, call the attention of the public to the same. The right to vend the Lamp in the different counties of the State will be disposed of at a reasonable price. Call and see them.

Also, 100 kegs White Lead, 50 oz. Sulphate of Quinine. Just received.

FOULKS & MACRAE.
August 20, 1853. 22tf

OFFICE OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

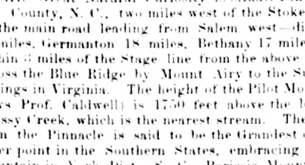
STOCK FOR SALE.

THE Stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Wednesday, the 16th of NOVEMBER next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the original Capital Stock of said Company under the original Charter:—

J. H. Rothwell	1	Nicholas Marks	1
A. B. Rothwell	1	Thomas B. Long	2
W. O. Jeffreys	1	B. J. Hackney	2
John A. Cox	1	O. D. Petty	1
P. Giard	1	James D. Pullin	10
Andrew Vestal	1	John McKellar	1
C. C. Tally	1	G. W. Hight	1
O. Andrews	1	James Brown	1
James Hutton	2	John W. Lane	1
A. N. Beth	1	George Wilcox	7
William Watson	5	John W. Hooker	5
William Smith	1	G. M. Brazier	5
James McGary	1	M. C. Gardner	5
E. B. Drake	1	John A. McDonald	2
W. F. Collins	5	J. M. Walker	1
E. Fooshee	1	W. H. Hughes	1
O. W. Lindley	1	Charles Bright	5

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
Pittsboro', Sept. 7, 1853. 27-ts



TO THE PUBLIC.

RADWAY & Co., the Inventors, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the justly celebrated R. R. R. Remedies, were the first to discover a Remedy possessing the Marvelous and Miraculous Power of stopping the most Excruciating Pains in an instant, allaying the worst Cramps and Spasms, either internal or external, in a few minutes, and soothing the most severe Paroxysms of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Tic Doloreux, as soon as applied. The R. R. R. Remedies consist of three Remedies, each possessing quick and wonderful powers over certain complaints and diseases, and will instantly—

RELIEVE	*The Human System from Pain;*
REGULATE	*Each Organ to a Healthy Action;*
RESOLVE	*Away all Diseased Deposits;*
RENOVATE	*The Body from all Corrupt Humors;*
REBUILD	*The Weak and Broken Down Constitutions;*
RESTORE	*To Health, Strength and Vigor all unsound and worn out parts.*

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints,

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally or taken into the system, it will stop the most excruciating pain and quickly remove its cause.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms. It will always cure.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing pains in fifteen minutes. It will likewise prevent renewed attacks.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Aches of all kinds, Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

Agents—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.
April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62 tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. E. LAWRENCE,

SIGN PAINTER.

Fayetteville, N. C.
September, 1853. 30-3m

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

3 door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Feb'y 5, 1853. 65Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.
March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

[J. A. WORTH. [W. P. ELLIOTT.
February 16, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

[J. B. STARR. [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

[P. MALLETT. [J. PAULMER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

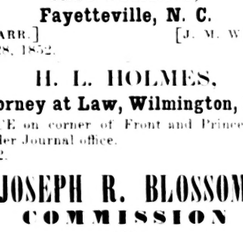
Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county.
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocatt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

MARBLE FACTORY,



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1853. 61-1Ypd

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52-1y

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.
May 30, 1853. 98tf

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL Stock, following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

135 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
30 hhds. Refined, Granulated and C.
5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans,
30 bbls. Mess Pork,
40 bbls. Mackerel, No. 2,
1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Uncle M
3 bladders,
700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda,
50 keg Extra White Lead,
4 tons Swedes Iron, all size
Ac. &c.

Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter, Grain
light Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Hardware, Well buckets, Tub, Barrels,
A good assortment of Dry Goods,
seys, Negro Blankets, and a
will be sold very low. Call and

Aug. 22. 34tf

OUT FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having
Texas, offers for sale
Robeson county, four miles
where produce can be sent to
year; there is no part of the
surpassed by any in the State for
is as fine mill timber as any to be
There is now in operation on the
Saw Mill, which cannot be
dicular Saw for making an
and is offered for sale with the
Any person wishing to purchase
soon, as there will be a
nation address

Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT,
D. M. BUIE, Executor.
Aug. 8, 1853.

New Enterprise on the Neuse.

THE Proprietors of the
make the following
ers, viz: Send your Wool
the condition in which it
picked, washed and oiled,
factured into good heavy
yard—the proprietors
entered upon this enterprise
mined to succeed; and they
but give them your patronage.
appeal to sectional
planters of the South.
above Mills with great despatch
heavy Woollen kerseys kept
The above Mills are situated
Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STELLE & SILVERTHORN.
June 4, 1853.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this
nership under the name of

G. W. LAWRENCE & CO.

For the purpose of carrying
MERCANTILE, DISTILLING TURPENTINE
COOPERAGE BUSINESS
At **MARY'S GARDEN,**
Cape Fear River, seven miles above
Northern Plank Road, where we
expect to receive soon, a large and
of GOODS,—a general
sale on as reasonable terms as
ville. All kinds of Country
Cash, will be taken in exchange for

G. W. LAWRENCE.
T. R. UNDERWOOD.
Sept. 1, 1853.

HAYMOUNT PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

THE PROPRIETOR being
another County, will offer for
AUCTION, on Saturday, the 22d
property on Haymount. The property is
one or more Lots, to suit purchasers, as
Lot No. 1, 126 feet front on Hay
Morganton Road, and running back
Dwelling House 44 by 32½ feet, 2
and 3 on second; with kitchen, smoke
There is now growing on this lot a
fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs,
well of water equal to any on Haymount.

Lot No. 2, in rear of No. 1, is 275
400 feet deep. A 32 feet street on the west
1, will be sold with this Lot. There is
good Dwelling House, at present occupied by
Dunn, 32 by 28 feet, 5 rooms on first
with kitchen, smoke house, washroom,
&c.; a good well of water with chain pump,
of well selected and choice fruit trees, to
Scuppernong, and stands of Isabella
Malaga Grapes; with a variety of
shrubs, &c.

Lot No. 3, in rear of No. 2, has a
20 by 16 feet, with brick chimney. The
feet wide, by 200 feet deep—a street, named
lected, runs through this Lot to which may
if desired, 5½ acres good Meadow land, re-
chased of Hon. R. Strange.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1853.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Lewis Pipkin and others vs.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing that Jesse Pipkin, Archibald
Daniel Pipkin, Jacob Herring and wife
Daniel Keathly and wife Hannah, Caroline A.
Marshall, Pipkin, and Jerry, children of P.
ly, are not inhabitants of this State; it is
judged that publication be made in the Fay-
server for six weeks, for said non-residents
to be and appear before the Judge of
Equity, to be held for the County of Cum-
the seventh Monday after the fourth Mon-
tember next, then and there to plead, answer
or the same will be taken as confessed, and set
ing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and M
our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 5th M
ter the 4th Monday of March, 1853.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
28-1tsw*6t] Clerk and M

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for
cementing and riveting Bands with
The Bands are stretched with powerful
expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty
stretching and ripping, under the common
ing them, is entirely removed by this process
made in this way will hold their width even
and have a uniform bearing on the
will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power
made in the ordinary way. They are made
best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and
will be spared to make them equal to the best
Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought
York.

CHAS. M. LINN.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fay
January 31, 1853.

HALL & BULLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS

OF

ALL KINDS

FOR

WHEAT, CORN, SAW MILLS,

AND

THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindler Balance Irons
Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss
Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on
sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting
Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam
mower repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace
on hand. We wish to make additions to
pnd tools; to enable us to do this, those
note or account will please come forward
HALL & BULLINGER.
March 12, 1853.